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JOURNAL.

hence he limited though intelligent Christians not versed in the Greek or Hobrew will find much that is instructive in portions of the volume. The type is large and clear, the page well leaded, so that it is easy for consultatio We were sorry to notice a few typographical errors, which we hardly expected in such a book, and from the press whence it is issued. We cannot, in closing this notice, but remark, Christian world, and the Seminary he adorned by his fitness for his work, and the manner in which it was performed. The church of our ountry is highly indebted also to Dr. Dabney or giving this volume by his friend to her eans of Biblical study. The Memoir of Miss Newton is a beautiful ecord of active piety. As biographies are com-iled from diaries and letters, it often dappens

pect of her life as portrayed, the earnest mion in every way to the cause of her viour, the spirit of lovely tenderness and Dr. Cumming's volume of Sabbath Readings

St. John's Gospel, is one of the best of his me of his peculiarities, it however combines osition with practical application, and is adapted for its intended purpose. It does supply the place of a commentary, as the set of remarks rests upon a chapter, or contable portion of one, rather than on the taken singly, or words or phrases exand illustrated on the principles he mind to dwell upon the spirit and bearing ar Saviour, and hence well stied to furnish Christian with thoughts for his private ing and reflection. In this point of view. ope it will find numerous readers.

man, yet not inconsiderable in numbers, of this preface of the Rev. Mr. Gross's book on the preface of the Rev. Mr. Gross's book on the state of the

author as notes to his lectures to his classes in the Theological Seminary, and on this account will be most prized by theological students and ministers of the Gospel. The circulation must and the reader, in looking for the winding up, will often hurry over, and, it may be, omit conusual neat style of its publishers.

but a few pages each. In matter, however, they make up for extent. Our readers will remember the notice we gave of the life of Captain Vicars, and we hope that before this they We cannot, in closing this notice, but remark, have proved its correctness by their own delight in the perusal of the book itself. The Victory Won, by the same author, is the account of the conversion and the last few months of the life of a man of superior intellect and education, who from an infidel, unwilling, even and his failing strength, to hear a prayer, or think of his prospects for eternity, by God's grace was brought to see his error, to embrace the truth with his whole heart, and in a meek from his dying bed, like the departing or of the subject from the true day, to send forth, as it were, a radiance of glory, reflected with softened beams from that the hand of partial friendship say present day, to send forth, as it were, a radiance of glory, reflected with softened beams from that sult. The old "proof of the pudding is in the sult." T and in their correspondence with others, yet known intidately by those who are every day with the an are felt to be characterized by sad deficencies. One thing proad, and another in corduct at home, the could scarcely be recalled the same of the could scarcely be recalled to the same of the change wrought in his heart is strikingly presented in his conversations; and what but the power of the Holy Spirit could so have caused "old things to pass away, and ill things to become new?" It is written as in ognised as the same rersons. In this memoir, sanlight; and it comes up from the very grave, see that a copid not have been so with her. with a voice to bid the dying sinner, as he is sweet intelligent countenance, the whole hurrying on from time to eternity, to look to Jesus and live. It was through His atoning blood pardon was sought and found; and when all was over, as the once lost, now saved, had pluss of her daily intercourse with kindred made request, the large card was reversed, friends, her benevolence, humility, and paths that had borne inscribed the words on which ce, breathe over these pages a testimony that the dying eye was last fastened-" The Son of at once admit to be true, and that cannot be Man is come to seek and to save that which is nsayed. Her calm and holy trust, as she lost." "I want nothing, now, but a further eets the hour of death, crowns the whole with revelation of the beauty of the unseen Son of n undying wreath, fragrant with memories of God," there appeared to those who came to who who attractive piety is lending a yet highgrace to the youthful and amiable; and we

ommend this memoir to such course it. ssed deeds and a faith that grew stronger gaze on that lifeless corpse the chosen farewell dead he yet speaketh, to call every reader to the authors a particular portion of the book them a favor by pointing them to one so lovely and so devoted to the Redeemer.

Or. Cumming's volume of Sabbath Readings St. John's Gospel, is one of the best of his the pages by one to whom as the instrument he owed his awakening and conversion, and who heard his humble confession, witnessed his calmness, caught his parting smile of peace,

and looked on "the stear, seep, spiritual eye upraised," while "lighted up by the lingering ager perused. This was followed by communications to different learned societies, and published to different learned societies, and published to different learned societies, and published to different learned societies. ray of the soul which was with its God."

Of Dr. Williams and Dr. Rice's Discourses, it is enough to say that their titles indicate

nals, by our authors, and which were regarded their subjects, and their authors have that reputation as able ministers of the Gospel which guaranties them to be worth reading.

They are printed in a neat and convenient duo-They are printed in a neat and convenient duo-decimo form, rather in the usual pamphlet one of sermons; and this, too, will, no doubt, aid much in accurring a more extended circulation. A useful book, published by Miller, Orton,

of thrilling interest, especially the account of the travellers on the ebb-sands, and the inunda-tion by which the final catastrophe is brought about; while the deep religious spirit which is diffused through the whole makes it a book, too, of real value to those who may thus prize it. The translation is happily executed, and the whole furnishes a picture of humble pover-The next three works on our list are small, ty and piety, with the care of Providence, amid the dangers of exposure, which will no doubt be heightened, in the perusal, by the knowl-edge that it is drawn, in no small measure,

MR STUDIES. By Rebecca Upton. Boston: Crosby

from the experience of its author's life.

Washington, D. C.

This is a sort of Dictionary or Alphabe reference book to subjects connected with domestic affairs. Here are the mysteries of cook ery, receipts, and whatever may help the house wife in her vocation. The authority of Mrs Upton is regarded by our friends, in and around world into which he was just entering. The eating," we presume, will be the best test to our readers of the truth of the youchers by whom this volume comes accredited to us,

Typical, Forms and Special Ends in Caration. By Hev-James McCosh, LL. D. and George Dickie, A. M., LL. D. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1866. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

To do justice, even, in a notice of such a book a public journal, more space is demanded than we can devote to this purpose. One of the authors is already known by his able work on the method of the Divine Government, volume which we had occasion to commend our readers a few months since. This new production fully sustains our expressions in re-spect to Prof. McCosh's style and method of easoning, at that time. Prof. Dickie, who is ntitled also to a portion of the credit of this joint production, we presume, has furnished the facts and views that bear on the argument, de rived from natural history in its branches as a science. There is no line of demarkation drawn, by which we can assign to one or the other of a principle which he stated, somewhat fully, in an elaborate article of the North British Review for August, 1851-a paper which was pronounced, by Hugh Miller, to be "one of the mos

WASHINGTON, D. C.

(a) The control of the control o order and adaptation; the correspondence be tween the laws of the material world and the culties of the human mind; typical forms of nature and revelation, embracing the types of the Old Testament, typical numbers, and the typical system of the New Testament. An apendix gives a selected list of plants, illustra ing associations of color, and the relations of orm and color. The work has a short index, which we should be glad to have found more extended and particular, as such a book seems

> asual look, to avail themselves of its various and profitable instruction. THE TIME OF THE END." A prophetic period, deve ing, as predicted, an increase of knowledge respecting the prophecies and periods that foretell the end. Illustrated by the history of prophetic interpretation, the expectation of the Church, and the various computation of the times of Daniel and John, by commentators who generally terminate them between 1830 and 1880. Also "Our Present Position in the Prophetic Calendar," with his "Apocalyptic Seven Scaled Scroll," by the Rev. E. B. Elliett, A. M. Lectures on the Nature and Nearness of the Advant, by the Rev. John Cunning; D. D. Lectures on the New Heaven and New Earth, by Dr. Chaimers, Dr. Hitchcock, and John Wosley; and the testimony of more than one hundred witnesses again the modern Whitbyan theory of a millen advent. By a Congregationalist: Bos Jewett & Co. 1856.

to require, and which would much enhance its

sis, that our readers who will carefully examine

for themselves will not feel that their tim

attention has been wasted in its perusal

Yet we warn them, too, it is a book that re

quires something more than a hasty glance or

We can only add, after this full synop-

We have given this long title, as by it w nink our readers will get as correct an idea of the book as any notice we could write. The

was at the station, witing for the train a some in the best of the high qualities of admiration, and be was at the station, witing for the train and it, a some in the best of the high qualities of admiration, and be was at the station, witing for the train came in, an Irish family, a poor, bewildered-looking Irish family, got out of the cars to stop there. There were husband of the cars to stop there. There were husband wife, and several children; among them, two boys of about eight and ten, I think, from what my husband said about them. Well, what do sy out hink was done to them, almost as soon as they set their feet down upon this earth, that is earth, that is, at the end of a hundred years. I've seen a few men in my life, your famous they set their feet down upon this earth, that is earth, that is as god. I hope you have one of these men for your husband. He'll smile once a year, and you'll think this blessing enough. It will be sunshine anough for all the rest of his one, of the poor and their race belonged." And the poor and told to "go home to Ireland, where they and all their race belonged." And the poor creatures didn'tresentit at all, Arthur Fletcher. The mother cried, the children cried, the little babe with the rest, for the poor thing read the babe with the rest, for the poor thing read the babe with the rest, for the poor thing read the shown in the word of the search with the rest, for the poor thing read the poor and the poor and the poor and the poor the protection of the poor way, trying to remonstrate with the poor man when young men who were tormenting them, and to skeep himself between those rufians and his children; but he couldn't. They were to comfort his wife and children. He tied to keep himself between those rufians and his children; but he couldn't. They were to comfort his went on, of course others laughed, or, at the least, smiled, for the taint of Know Nothingiam was upon them all, or upon nearly all. And now, what can one who loves his country (to say nothing of humanity and mercy

"We will talk it all over, when I done over, some time; and then, perhaps, you will feel better about it," answered he, a smile coming over his features as he spoke.

"I may feel better satisfied with your act of the opinions of numerous writers on the prophecies relating to the millennium, the coming of Christ, and the end of the world. Who lays claim to the labor of compilation, we are not sizes of the organization than I do now under the comments of the comments of the organization than I do now under the comments of the comments

of all nations?"

"They can come now, Mrs. Hadden."

"Yes, to be suspected, to be hooted at and insulted in the streets, at the railroad stations, and everywhere. Now, when my husband was at Concord, last week, he saw a specimen of what no doubt goes on at many places. He was at the station, waiting for the train to come home. When the train came in, an Irish family, got out it was not come to the high qualities of admiration, and the stiff, thorny, and, to my mind, senseless, a near the station. It is family, got out it is plant that for all your homes was a word."

"Perhaps so. I have no doubt, in fact, that our hostess, yourself, and the admirers of flowers, in general, have a liking for these unpretending little things. But, after all, when it comes to the high qualities of admiration, and the stiff, thorny, and, to my mind, senseless, it is plant that for all your homes makes you

me to speak a single sentence? I wish to say that what I have said, if true, is what would be said of it at home. That is all. Mr. BINGHAM. I trust, sir, that hereafter the gentleman may exemplify by his practice that rule of conduct which he prescribes to others, and which he thinks should be especially observed by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner. I submit to the House, that it ill becomes the gentleman to read House, that it ill becomes the genueman to read lectures of propriety here to others, and straightway himself indulge in the grossest and most wanton abuse of an absent man. I should like to know, sir, who constituted the gentleman ensor upon the personal appearance, bearing, and courage, of the accomplished Senator from Massachusetts?

The gentleman seems equally at fault in his

estimate of the great character of the Senator, [Mr. Sumner,] and of the issues arising out of that assault upon him which is now the subject of inquiry before the House. He very broadly of inquiry before the House. He very broadly assumes that the people's representatives have no distinctive privileges as representatives of the people, except during the actual session of the House. Until the exigency of this case demanded it, who ever advanced such an opinion as that? The freedom of speech and the security of person are upon trial to-day. These great rights underlie and are essential to all representative government. Upon their maintenance depends the life of the State, and without their observance there can be no free Con-

cial character, is a principle coaval with the English constitution, and recognised wherever the common law obtains as a rule of civil con-Inct.
The gentleman from North Carolina tells us

that this privilege, as stated in our Constitution, is borrowed "literally from an English statute," and that the statute was only intended to pro-

English Parliament was principally established

"It was read with your act of offered to attend her, adding, "I am Mr. Hadile onlying of numerous veries on the prophetic of relating to the millennium, the coming of the control of the compilation, we are not offered to the millennium, the coming of the millennium, the coming of the compilation, we are not offered to the might have done worse in his associous; and yet, in noting various omissions the same of the compilation, we are not of the commentators on the shipter, we think; to obe could have done still better. It is a singular collection of authorities, where a few versa or so of a hymn figure as an expression of your person of which, and the compilation of the commentation of which, and the same of the competition of authorities, where a few versa or so of a hymn figure as an expression of grives by gran man, alongaids of the grave as a passe of the competition of authorities, where a few versa or so of a hymn figure as an expression of grives by gran man, alongaids of the grave as a passe of the competition of a periodical, testimonic of all sorts and the various seeds as a pressity; an extract of six or eight lines from flow principles of the competition of a periodical, testimonic of all sorts and a sects, made in all methods and ways, have a high control of the competition. The competition of a periodical, testimonic of all sorts and place. We must not forget to notice, too, the Chart, on Evera-Scaled Scroll, with its read and place. We must not forget to notice, too, the passes of the competition of a periodical, testimonic of all sorts and the various periodical testimonics of all sorts and place. We must not forget to notice, too, the condition, the section of a periodical, testimonics of all sorts and the sects, made in all methods and ways, have a place. We must not forget to notice, too, the passes of the periodic and the passes of the periodic numbers of the periodic number in England's history, that her House of Commons, through canturies of conflict and trial, has stood forth the asylum of constitutional liberty, and firmly and defiantly maintained the rights of the people against the encroachments of tyranny, whether attempted under the rule of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, or the Stuarts. This great privilege of the people, sir—the freedom of speech and debate in their legislative assemblies, and the absolute immunity of their representatives from outrage, or insulf, or menace, in the exercise thereof—is a privilege as sacred and as clearly and solemnly established here in our own country as in England. Sir, it is this statute of lat William and Mary that is incorporated in our Constitution, which provides that the Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the neace, be privileged from arrest furning their attendance at the season of their

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of his privilege as a member of this House; but the Senate has complained and reported to this House that the member from South alty!

The gentleman, sir, by the temper and language of his remarks, seems to count the guar-antees of the Constitution as but dust in the balance, when brought in conflict with his overtor from Massachusetts, and has thereby "com-Mr. CLINGMAN. Will the gendeman allow

and that the power to arrest, try, and punish him for this offence devolves on this House."

That, sir, is the judgment of the Senate. This assault, therefore, upon the people's privilege-this crime which touches the nation's lifemember is guilty of a crime against the pes-ple, as distinct from the crime against the per-son of the Senator from Massachusetts, will scarcely be questioned. Rawle, in his Com-

"It is a maxim in the practical application of government, that the public functionaries should be supported in the free exercise of the powers intrusted to them. At tempts to bithe or to intimidate them constitute offence against the public."—(P. a5.)

And he adds, further, when speaking of the power of the House to punish for contempts of its authority, that it is "a summary jurisdiction for the punishment of offences substantially committed against the people."—(Rawle, 44, 45.) But from the report of the minority, made in But from the report of the minority, made in this case, followed up by the speech of the gentleman from North Carolina, I should not have supposed that any one would have doubted the power of this House to punish the member, by expulsion or imprisonment, for this crime upon the Constitution and the people. No one has ever doubted the power of the House to punish or expel its members for contempt, disorderly behaviour, or breach of its privileges, committed in the presence of the House, and during its session. The minority concede this, though their logic on the right of trial by jury would tenance depends the life of the State, and without their observance there can be no free Constitution and no free people. That the representative shall not be questioned elsewhere
than in and by the body of which he is a member, for any speech or debate made in his offiseem to exclude any such concession. The Constitution expressly provides that each House "may punish its members for disorderly be-haviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."

Mr. Justice Story, commenting upon this

clause of the Constitution, says "that this power in the House to punish and expel its members for aggravated misconduct was indispensable, not as a common, but as an ultimate, redress for the grievance."—(2 Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, 299, secs. 835, 836.) You reand that the statute was only intended to pro-tect members of Parliament from civil liability in courts of justice for words apoken in debate. Sir, the gentleman is somewhat at fault in his reading, touching the history of this great privilege.

Blackstone tells us that the privilege of the ly upon no court or Executive to redress this grievance—this crime against the people. You rely solely upon Congress. The Constitution provides that for disorderly behaviour each House may punish or expel its members. We have sworn, sir, to support the Constitution in this behalf. Shall we fail to do it? Do you not call it disorderly behaviour, and a breach Hackstone tells us that the privilege of the English Parliament was principally established in order to protect its members, not only from being oppressed by the power of the Crown. He enumerates the privilege of speech and of person as of the more notorious of these privileges.—(Vol. 1, p. 164.)

By the statute of 1 William and Mary, st. 2, thap. 2, the privilege of speech is declared to be "one of the liberties of the people;" and it is further provided, "that the freedom of speech, and dehates, and proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament."

And, sir, we are further told that this freedom of speech, as also the privilege of the person from arrest, are particularly demanded of the King in person by the Speaker of the House of Commons at the opening of every new Parliament, ond that THESE IMMUNITIES are as ancient as Edward the Confessor. Sir, I venture the opinion, that to THESE IMMUNITIES or all the first what they have said of the despotism of a legislative body which adjudges and executes, as well as exacts, laws, say that, "Taking the whole paragragh in its connected sense, it

ually in session at the time?

Speaking of the expulsion clause of the Constitution, the minority, strangely enough, after what they have said of the despotism of a legislative body which adjudges and executes, as well as enacts, laws, say that, "Taking the whole paragragh in its connected sense, it seems to us that it has reference to the House while in session in the actual discharge of its constitutional duties"—and pray, sirs, who shall judge whether it is in the actual discharge of its constitutional duties." of its constitutional duties? Shall any ber who chooses to arm himself with a blue

breach of its privileges, or for infamous crimes committed when the House is not actually in session, but they are equally swift to limit and restrict the constitutional exemption of Senators and Representatives from question elsewhere for any speech or debate in either House. Of this exemption the minority say:

"This provision of the Constitution was evidently intended to protect members from such legal liability as they might it cur for words spoken in debate in their respective House." It can hardly be supposed that the Constitution was providing against a mode of questioning, which, in itself, even without such provision, would have been not only unauthorized by law, but in direct violation of the criminal law of the land."

And the minority say, further:

If members of congress seek this shield and protection which the Constitution give, them, it is an oneron condition imposed upon them, that their speech shall be proper and legismate, in the discharge of their constitutional day, "—[P. 16.]

In connection with this strange declaration, the minority tell us, "we recognise no privileged class." In short, they deny the privileges of the people, in order to justify their construction of the Constitution.

By the construction of the minority, the 5th and 6th sections, lat article, of the Constitution, are interpolated, so as to read thus: "Each House may punish, or by a vote of two-thirds expel, a member for disorderly behaviour committed while the House is in session, and in the actual discharge of its constitutional duties;" and "The Senators and Representatives, for any proper and legitimate speech or debate, in either House, shall not be legally questioned in any other place for the liability thus incurred; but neither House may punish nor interfere with any member or person for illegally questioned. with any member or person for illegally ques-tioning, when neither House is actually sitting, any Senator or Representative for any speech or debate—provided that the questioning shall be in direct violation of the criminal law of the

In other words, by this new version of the Constitution, this House is powerless to punish any of its members who may choose, within an hour after the close of its session of each day, in debate, by wayleying him, and clubbing him until he is literally senseless and drenched in blood. And, sir, if to-day this may be done by a member, and he shall be at large upon his recognizance entered into before a committing magistrate, he may select other members of the House as victims for his vengeance an hour after adjournment to-morrow, and so on each successive day, until he demonstrates the fact ancers adjournment to more we and so on each successive day, until he demonstrates the fact—the mournful, humiliating fact—that the people's constitutional privilege of immunity from question in the person of their representatives for any speech or debate, in either House, is a mockery and a dream; that they have no higher security against the assaults of whoever chooses, security against the assaults of whoever chooses, after adjournment, to arm himself with a bludgeon for the punishment of the freedom of speech, than the \$500 bond required by a justice of the reace. We are not, sir, reduced to any such extremity. Every Representative is covered by the shield of the Constitution from question elsewhere than in and by the House, for any speech or debate therein. I cannot assent to the minority's proposition, as also the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, that a questioning during recess, by any mode of

tion of the gentleman from North Carolina, that a questioning during recess, by any mode of violence, cannot be punished by the House, and is not provided against by the Constitution.

Sir, neither the heart nor the understanding of the American people will assent to a proposition so monstrous and absurd. I array against it the usage and practice of our own and all free Governments, the opinions of jurists, and the decisions of our highest judicial tribunal.

The practice and usage. In 1797, William Blount, a United States Senator, was expelled from that body by the vote of every Senator, save one. His offence was an attempt to seduce from his duty an American agent among the Indians, and to alienate the conhidence of the Indians from the public authorities of the United States. Justice Story says of this case, (2 Commentaries on the Constitution, 299:)

"It was not a statutable effence; nor was it committed (2 Commentaries on the Constitution, 293;)
"It was not a statutable offence; nor was it committed during session of Congress; nor at the seat of Government."
"It seems, therefore to be settled by the Senate, upon i deliberation, that expulsion may be for any misdemean which, though not purishable by any statute, is income ent with the trust and duty of a Senator."

And, commenting further upon these cases

"The power to expel a member is not, in the Britisl ouse of Commons, couldned to offences commuted party as a member, or during the session of Parliamer a it extends to all cases where the offence is such as, a judgment of the House, unfits him for parliaments

In 1796, Gunn and Frelinghuysen being Senators, the first having sent—the second having borne—a challenge to Baldwin, a member of this House, for a cause not connected with his official duty, were, upon the report of Mr. Madison, held guilty of violating the privileges of this House, and required to answer to the House for the same. In 1795, Robert Randall House for the same. In 1795, Robert Randall attempted to corrupt a member of this House, for which he was imprisoned.—(2 Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, 312.) In 1800, William Duane, for printing a libel against the Senate, was held guilty of a contempt, and by the order of the Senate imprisoned.—(Ibid., 314.) Blackstone (vol. 1, 165) says:

"To assault, by violence, a member of either House is a high contempt of Parliament, and there punished with the utmost severity. The assault is also punishable in the courts of law, by statutes of 5 Henry IV, and 11 Henpunish contempts to be fully vested in the Congress of the United States, well remarks:

gress of the United States, well remarks:

"Nor is this power to be received in an unfavorable light. It is a privilege, not of the members of either House, but, like all other privileges of Congress, mainly intended as a privilege of the people, and for their benefit."—(2 Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, 397.)

Jefferson, in his Manual, section third, enumerates the powers and privileges of Congress over their members, and says that "no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law." Rawle, in his work on the Constitution,

He notices and answers the objection urged here, that this power impairs the right of trial by jury. If this objection be well taken, what becomes of the express power given to the Senate in cases of impeachment, wherein no trial by jury takes place? Mr. Chancellor Kent, whose luminous intellect has shed a clear and whose luminous intellect has shed a clear and orilliant light over the jurisprudence of his country, holds that this power of the House to Preservation.—(1 Kent's Commentaries, 236.)
He considers that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Anderson vs. Dunn, (6 Wheaton, 204, 231.) by its reasoning, as well as its absolute authority, places the power of Congress to punish contempts and breaches of its privileges on the most solid foundation. I briefly notice that case. Anderson was not a member of the Manual Court of the Co court say, in the very able opin

representation. We have seen, sir, that a Senator, for an act We have seen, sir, that a Senator, for an act inconsistent with his duty as Senator, but not committed against any member of that body nor during its session, nor in its presence, was expelled; that Duane, not a member, was imprisoned for printing a libel—an offence not committed in the Senate, nor to the disturbance of its proceedings, and for which the offender was liable to indictment and punishment in the courts; and that Randall, not a member, was imprisoned by this House for a secret attempt to bribe one of its members. In administering justice here, I will "recognise no privileged class." If Blount could be lawfully expelled, and Duane and Randall lawfully imprisoned, I insist that, for a like offence, the member from South Carolina may, and should, be dealt with in like manner. History, sir, the great avenger of wrong, has recorded this crime upon the people's life, and stands ready to record its dread condemnation against this House, if it refuse to inflict the punishment which that crime deserves. Consider the subject of this offence, the alleged provocation, the mothed, the place, the ayowed nurpose, the approval, and the fit condemnation. Consider the subject of this offence, the alleged provocation, the mothed, the place, the ayowed purpose, the approval, and the fit condemnation.

The brilliant and distinguished Senator from Massachusetts is the subject of this assault—that Senator who, not withstanding the attempt of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CLINGMAN] to defame him, holds now, and will hold, a large place in the affection and admiration of his countrymen. That Senator, sir, denounced the audacious crime which is being committed in Kansas. In his place as Senator, he made a powerful and convincing argument against the unparalleled conspiracy which is subjecting that young empire of the West to a cruel and relentless tyranny—a tyranny which inflicts death on citizens guilty of no offence against the laws; which sacks their towns and plunders and burns their habitations; which legalizes, throughout that vast extent of territory, chattel slavery, that crime of crimes—that sum of all villanies, which makes merchandise of immortality, and, like the curse of Kehania, smites the earth with barrenness—that crime which

the earth with barrenness—that crime which blasts the human intellect, and blights the hu-man heart, and maddens the human brain, and crushes the human soul—that crime which puts out the light and hushes the sweet voices of home—shatters its altar and scatters darkness and desolation over its hearthstone—that crime which dooms men to live without knowledge, to the light that reward to die without hearthstone—that which, though not pumishable by any statute, is inconsistent with the trust and desolation over its hearthstone—that crime and desolation over its hearthstone—that crime which dooms men to live without knowledge, to toil without reward, to die without hope—that of John Smith, (a Senator.) for his participation in the supposed treasonable conspiracy of Burr. This motion of expulsion failed only by and desolation over its hearthstone—that crime which sends little children to the shumbled only by and minority reports of the Select Committee on the Sumner Assault. The motion, at the instance of Mr. Cobb, was amended so daring a violation of law, as to require the desires to announce his emphatic of Mr. Brooks in and desolation over its hearthstone—that crime which dooms men to live without knowledge, to toil without reward, to die without hope—that the instance of Mr. Cobb, was amended so daring a violation of law, as to require the other forget the notion, at the instance of Mr. Cobb, was amended so daring a violation of law, as to require the sum of the Sumner Assault. The motion, at the instance of Mr. Cobb, was amended so daring a violation of law, as to require the sum of the sum timely death inflicted by her own hand, she ha saved her offspring from this damning curse, and sent its infant spirit, free from this horrid

aint, back to the God who gave it.

Against this infernal and atrocious pendons conspiracy, the Senator from Massa-chusetts, faithful to his own convictions, faith-ful to the holy cause of Liberty, faithful to his country and his God, entered his protest, and uttered his manly and powerful denunciation. What was there in this to offend? Was it because he presented that terrible impeachment by the great Roman orator of the tyrant Verres

It is not claimed that the Senator uttered any word which he did not believe to be true; but it is said that, in his exposition of this wick but it is said that, in his exposition of this wickedness, he denounced the act, the men, and
the States, that aid and abet it, with an intemperate violence of language. He spoke with
zeal, with knowledge, and power. This, sir, is
the head and front of his offending. Is nothing to be pardoned to the spirit of Liberty?
Is the great right of the People—freedom or
debate in the Senate and House—to be restricted in its exercise to the notions of every man
who chooses to constitute himself the judge of
what may and may not rightfully be said? The
fact sir, that the Senate permitted the words to what may and may not rightfully be said? The fact, sir, that the Senate permitted the words to be used in its body, without objection, is conclusive evidence that it was the right of the Massachusetts Senator so to speak; nay, more, the Senate is the only and final arbiter of what may THERE be rightfully said in debate. That, rules for its own government, and no member of either House shall, for any speech or debate, be questioned in any other place. For his speech, under the Constitution, therefore, no earthly power had the legal right to question the Senator but the Senate of the United States. rightfully find provocation for, and justification or excuse of, an assault upon the people's rep-resentatives, because of any speech or debate resentatives, because of any speech or debate made by any member in either House. The doing of a lawful act, the exercise of a lawful right, or the discharge of a lawful duty, can never furnish apology or excuse for the commission of a crime.

Now, consider the place and method and account of this assault. The perpendicular of this assault.

Senate—and thus confesses his crime against the people. Every personal consideration, sir, sinks before the magnitude of this offence. A Senator of the United States, in the Senate Chamber, in the felt presence of the people, is struck down, and well nigh murdered, for words spoken in debate—and this, too, by a member of this House, who, like all of us, had sworn oned by any other person or body whatever.

Sir, notwithstanding this oath, notwithstanding this constitutional inhibition of violence to be persons of all the citizens and their repre-

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 17, 1856.

Signate Clamber, extended in thank interest content of the start power of

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While the Representative from South Carolina inflicts this punishment upon the Senator from Massachusetts in the temple of the Republic, an orator of South Carolina, in the Capitol of that State, is reported to have said, "that he considered the castigation applied at the right time, in the right place, on the right individual, by the right man, and with the right instrument—that instrument by which we chastise the objects of Senator Sumner's false-hearted benevolence and hypocritical humanity, hearted benevolence and hypocritical humanity, when they become insolent."—(South Carolina Times.) All parties in South Carotina, it appears, are ready to approve this act—even the slaves come with their tribute of admiration. Speaking of this, the South Carolinian, pub-lished in Columbia, South Carolina, says:

"To add the crowning glory to the good work, it slaves of Columbia have already a handsome subscrition, and will present an appropriate token of their regat to him [Mr. Bhooss] who has made the first practical issue for their preservation and protection in their rights an enjoyments, as the happiest laborers on the face of the globe."

Commenting upon this, the Charleston Mercury (South Carolina) says: "Was the like of this ever before published in a newspaper in South Carolina? The negroes of Columbia have actually participated in the congratulations of Mr. Brooks, and the South Carolina is the super covaring glory to the good work." Now, these meetings in South Carolina, to sustain Mr. Brooks, as counter to those at the North, are proper enough. But when, in the capital of the State, slaves are permitted, nay, applauded and arged, to take part in our political movements." * * * "it is a speciacle as disgus ing as it is novel. We blush for the State where such things are permitted. If our slaves can publicly congratulate, may they not publicly condemn?"

Well considered; these slaves are the victims of oppression; the iron has entered their souls; and, IF PERMITTED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS, THEY MIGHT CONDEMN!

But, sir, South Carolina is not alone But, sir, South Carolina is not alone in this approval: Georgia, by her Senator, [Mr. Toombs.] approves; Illinois, by her Senator, [Mr. Douglas.] approves; this city, by a part of her press, approves; and Virginia, by her press, approves. I quote from the Washington Sentinel, published here, of date 27th May last, the following:

"If Massachusetts will not recall such a man; if the Senate will not eject him or control him; if the man Senatos (Sunkas) will not hold himself responsible for such insu is to his fellow Senators, what is to be done? Nothing in this world but to cowhide bad manners out of him, or good manners into him."

And from the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, of

will subdue you;" after the fact, the arrogant avowal is, "We will lash you into submission." There are men who are not yet lashed into submission. I have no further word of comment.

mission. I have no further word of comment. I leave this offensive avowal to that swift and overwhelming rebuke which it will receive at the hands of insulted freemen.

I have spoken, sir, strongly—but not more strongly than I feel—of this offence. While I disclaim any personal animosity or ill will towards the member from South Carolina [Mr. Brooks;] while I scout with scorn that grim Pagan honor of the olden time, which "deemed vengeance duty, and forgiveness crime," I cannot evade the conclusion, if I would, that cannot evade the conclusion, if I would, that stern, irrevocable justice demands at our hands that the offender shall suffer the penalty which the Constitution axixes to his lawless act—
pulsion from this Rouse, whose privileges
has forfeited. That, sir, is my judgment; has forfeited. That, sir, is my judgment; it could be no otherwise if the member from South Carolina were my brother. It is the first time, sir, in the history of our Government, that a member of this House has dared, in violation of his oath and of the Constitution, to insult the majesty of the people in the Senate Chamber, by there deliberately assaulting and beating a Senator for words spoken in debate. Let this offence be punished to the fullest extent of one power; and let such an enactment be passed without delay as will hereafter affix to this audicious crime such a penalty as will deter a repetition of the offence by any man for all time to come. Let it be provided, sir, by law, that whoever, at any time or place within the that whoever, at any time or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall assault, or aid or procure another to assault, any Senator or Representative of the United States, for words spoken in debate in either House, such

tor or Representative of the United States, for words spoken in debate in either House, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned as a felon in the penitentiary. Let him be cut off, like other criminals, from the fellowship of freemen; let the anathema of an offended and outraged people fall upon him; let him be shut out from the comforts of home, from the sweet protection of the laws, and from that light in which we live.

Sir, I desire not so much that the member from South Carolina should suffer, as that others may learn obedience to the laws by his example. Let us in this emergency lift ourselves above all local prejudice, or mere personal considerations, and embrace within our vision our whole country. That country, sir, is something more than the narrow spot which immediately surrounds us; it is something more than that noble Commonwealth in which it pleased God to pour the first beam of light upon my understanding—where are the graves of my kindred and the home of my childhood. Our country embraces these, and more; it includes the East and the West, the North and the South of this great Republic—this entire sisterhood of States—with the homes of all their living, and the graves, the sacred homes, of all their dead. These, these, make up our country—that brilliant heritage which God in his infinite goodness gave to our fathers, has transmitted to us, and will, we trust, transmit to our children—that land consecrate to Freedom and humanity—rich in a fertile soil, vielding in

THE SECURE AND TRANQUIL ENJOYMENT

citing times, with so many demands upon its columns. Congressional matter this week crowds us uncomfortably. The proceedings the last week have been unusually interesting. The two speeches we publish, Mr. Bingham's on the Brooks case, and Mr. Seward's on the Toombs Bill, will be read with great interest. They are very able and eloquent.

Meantime, we are obliged to omit other mat-

ters, among them a record of political movements, all looking to the triumph of the People's Ticket next November.

STOP THAT BALL

Buchanan papers, credited to the National Buchanan. The National Bra never contained any such paragraph. Neither the editor nor any of his correspondents ever made any such calculation. So far from it, we think Fremont's chances are good for carrying all the free States and satisfy the North, without violating or im-

Colonel Fremont's Letter of Acceptance, (printed on our fourth page,) is discreet, liberal, and national, disappointing the politi-cians, who had expected from him an expression of sentiment crude, narrow, and sectional. He accepts the declaration of principles of

the Philadelphia Convention, as expressing sentiments in which he has been educated, and his identity, and say that he is but the repreown individuality, he claims that the platform embodies his own settled convictions.

regards foreign affairs, and that which relates to the conflict between Freedom and Slavery in Kansas. "The assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its do-mains, because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our coun try has acquired. To provoke hostilities by unjust assumptions, would be to sacrifice the counsels, involving no loss of reputation."

This is a common sense view, and must command the approbation of Americans who desire to see the honor of the country untarnished, and peaceful relations with foreign nations maintained; but it is not in harmony with the principles set forth in the Ostend Manifesto, to which Mr. Buchanan subscribed his name, October 18, 1854. Mr. Buchanan under Mr. Polk's Administration, had offere two hundred millions for Cuba. In the Ostend Manifesto, addressed to the President by Ministers Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, it was recommended that another offer of a similar kind be made to Spain; but, "if Spain, dead to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor," (such was their language,) "should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, what ought to be the course of the American Government under such circumstances?" Mr. Buchar and his associates answer as follows:

nations have at different periods acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagram injustice, as in the partition of Poland, and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognised. The United States has never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and volume and of the records of that indeas in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desire to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from
Mexico are no exception to the rule, because,
although we might have claimed them by the
right of conquest, in a just war, yet we purchased them tor what was then considered by
both parties a full and ample equivalent. Our
past history forbids that we should acquire the
Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain,
unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our
own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect. While pursuing this course, we can
afford to disregard the censures of the world,
to which we have been so often and so unjustly
exposed. After we shall have offered Spain a
price for Cuba far beyond its present value,
and this shall have been refused, it will then be
time to consider the question, does Cuba in
the possession of Spain seriously endanger our
internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question he asswerthe possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cher-ished Union? Should this question be answerished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power. And this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home. Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We for lear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our galgallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized, and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the

measure, can be safely trusted with the absolute control of our foreign relations. Why is by the way, as Pro-Slavesy as Missouri is. But, not Cuba to-day as desirable an acquisition to be was born in the Santh adventure.

policy on the questions generally in controver-sy between the Slave Power and its opponents, People of all responsibility for the monstrous decision in this case. The Judge would seem aware that his preliminary declaration of concurrence in the fundamental principles laid down by the Philadelphia Convention must A paragraph is appearing in a good many satisfy all candid men, he does not hesitate to commit himself boldly to the policy of admit-Era, in which a calculation is gone into to ting Kansas as a free State into the Union ahow how many Northern States are to go for with its Topeka Constitution, the only mode of pairing a single right of the South.

The tone of the letter is liberal and natio COL. FREMONT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. evincing a proper regard for the Federal Constitution, true devotion to the welfare of the whole country, independent of all merely sectional or class interests.

ABUSES OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

On the 9th instant, Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Printing, reported in the Senate in favor of the motion to print 20,000 extra which "have been ripened into convictions by personal observation and experience." Unlike Mr. Buchanan, he does not dispense with In the House, the same day, Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Printing, reported a sentative of the platform, but, reserving his own individuality, he claims that the platform own individuality, he claims that the platform ground as if it were a mere ordinary street rencontred why, Mr. Brooks himself must feel humbles

e observed, was much fairer than that of the Senate, one, proposing to present both sides of a Question, the other, but one side. But, both to superstition, is constrained to utter its proreports were wrong in principle; the object of both being, we apprehend, to promote party interests. Why were twenty thousand copies of the bill of Mr. Toombs needed? It had peace and character of the country, when all been printed already for the use of the Senate. its interests might be more certainly secured, body had been printed. It had appeared in Sent to the House, the usual number for that the columns of the newspapers in Washington and other places, and the People had been apprised of its nature. All the publicity necessary to a thorough understanding of its provis ions and intent had been secured. Why then this notion to print twenty thousand extra copies if not for electioneering purposes, so that par-tisans in all quarters might, at the expense of the Government, be put in possession of an electioneering document, calculated, as it was supposed, to advance the interests of the Dem-

ratic Party? On the other hand, what could be the object n printing 100,000 copies of the reports in the Sumner case? All the facts of the assault had been before the country for a month. The re ports, with the evidence, had been printed i the newspapers. The Public and Congress are n possession of them. Why then a motion to print 100,000 extra copies? Mr. Sumner's speech is a part of the evidence; and the document therefore would constitute a capital elecioneering document!

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature with States as well as with individuals. All We do not say that all who voted in favor o the reports were controlled by such a consideration, but, we presume, the majority were nor do we impute corrupt motives to this ma-jority, for, both in the Senate and in the House, it is the easiest thing in the world to regard the public welfare as dependent upon the adrancement of one's Party.

For one, however, we must protest against his practice of using the moneys of the Government for party purposes, however important they may be. There ought to be a thorough revision of the usage of printing extra editions of reports or papers submitted to Congress. As of reports or papers submitted to Congress. As a general rule, nobody is the gainer by such extravagant outlays but the Public Printer. Enough extras should be printed, of documents of general importance, to secure publicity; but when we remember how eager the large Dailies f the country are to obtain and print such of the country are to obtain and print such documents, from mere motives of self-interest, thereby spreading them before all newspapes readers, it will be apparent that but little is left for Congress to do.

SECTIONALISM is as much complained of s though it were first introduced into our national politics by the Republican party. This is not true. In the year 1828, Andrew Jackson, not true. In the year 1828, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, was run for President, on the same ticket with John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, for Vice President, and both were elected. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, ran for President in opposition, on the same ticket with Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania. In 1824, very nearly the same thing was presented. John Q. Calhoun was elected Vice President at the same time that the South had three prominent candidates running with him for President, vis.: Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, who received niner-nine electoral votes; William H. Crawford, of Georgis, who received forty-one votes; and Henry Clay, of Kentucky, who received thirty-seven votes. Every Northern State, at that election. which voted for Mr. Adams, voted also for Calhoun; while, at the The remarks of our cotemporary are in points till it is well to look at facts as they are. The publican ticket is not at all open to the

JUDGE CRAWFORD AND HIS SERTENCE.

That Mr. Buchanan still holds the same views be proclaimed in the Ostend Manifesto—view; with the sentence of the Judge. The courtroom was crowded. Sensator Betler and other prominent gentlemen, friends of the defendant, were present, sustaining him by their sympaths. He member this, and add to it the fact, that Mr. Buchanan uniformly repudiated the policy of resorting to arbitration for the adjustment of the Central American controversy—a policy which even this worrying, captious Administration of the Central American controversy—a policy which even this worrying, captious Administration has at last assented to—and then say, whether the country would feel its great commercial interests and its honor as safe in the hands of James Buchanan as in those of a man who, accepting the honorable protest of the Philadelphia Convention against the free hooter's argument of the Ostand Conference, justly remarks, "that to provoke hostilities of a gentleman, without a single expension, would be to sacrifice the peace and character of the country, when all its interests might be certainly secured and its objects attained by just and healing connected. The work of the same of the Central American controversy—or the same of the Central American controversy—or and unterest of the case, without an intimation of the Central American controversy—of the Same of the Central American controversy—a policy whether the country would feel its great commercial interests and its honor as safe in the honorable protest of the Philadelphia Convention against the free booter's argument of the Ostand Conference, justly remarks, "that to provoke hostilities of a gentleman, without a single expension of opinion implying that, in the judge ment of the Cartal American controvers—booter's argument of the Ostand Conference, justly remarks, "that to provoke hostilities of a gentleman, without a single expension of opinion implying that, in the judge to the hand of the Central American controvers—booter's argument of t

to consider the law of "outraged sensibilities" "higher" than the law he is sworn to administer; not that he refuses to administer the lower law, but his administration is in subordination to the "higher" and chivalric law. The sentence we regard as an encouragement to vio-Perhaps, after all, the world is mad, Judge Crawford the only sane man extant. Sovereign States had deemed the assault so extraordinary as to merit special notice; there had been legislative resolves condemning it nad been legislative resolves condemning it as an atrocity; public meetings, at which staid, conscientious citizens, of high position, had spoken of it in terms of withering reprobation. There had been public demonstrations in other quarters applauding the act, as, although a violation of law, completely justified by the great provocation. There had been a report by the Senate, affirming it to be a breach of its privileges, with a complaint to the House Representatives, inasmuch as the offender was

a member of that body. An act thus recog nised by Public Opinion in all quarters, and by official action, as one of extraordinary importance, is passed over by Judge Crawford without a word of comment, and punished by him

with a reverence for Judges amounting almo the following paragraph doubtless expresse the opinion of the great mass of our citiz of which it has so long been the exponent:

"Touching the judgment of the Court, ware bound to say, that it has certainly falle short of the public anticipation—not the anticipation, still less the wish, of partizans or zealots, but of the calm and judicious—men who ots, but of the calm and judicious—men who are capable of respecting the wounded sensibilities of a high-spirited gentleman, not less than public decorum, and the dignity and immunity of the Senator and the Senate house."

George Law is out in a strong letter against

'illmore and Buchanan, and in favor of Fremont. He regards the question whether the country shall be ruled by the slave cligarchy or not, as the great question of the canvass. chanan and Fillmore, he says, stand alike, both being committed body and soul to the oligarchy. Besides, both are rather ancient and obsolete; neither is identified with any great measure for the development of the power nd resources of the country; neither possesse true American spirit. But, Fremont is in the prime of manhood, a genuine representative of American energy and spirit, has made his mark on our history, has done a great deal to open a new empire to American enterprise, and is comnitted against the rule of the slave oligarchy True, the Republican Convention did not act quite so wisely as it might have done, in rejecting overtures for an arrangement with the American party, but he is not to be swerved from his course by that consideration. Fremon is the best representative of his principles and feelings, while Fillmore and Buchanan repre sent nothing but their masters, the slave oligar chy; he shall therefore support him. The letter is a strong, manly one. The

lowing is a specimen of its quality:

"In reply, I beg to state to you that I deeply regret no more perfect union has been effected by those whose duty it was to have accomplished that object—to unite the whole elements of op position to the present corrupt Administration wielded as it is by the extreme slave oligarch wielded as it is by the extreme slave oligarchy of the South. For the last three years, this same oligarchy has used the entire power and patronage of the General Government to crush out all independent action and honest representation on the part of the North; to purchase up Northern men who were willing to misrepresent their constituents from personal motives and for promises of favor from the present correspt Administration.

All good men who have the love of their country at heart, both in the North and in the South, should unite cordially in a common effort to destroy the viper that has coiled around the freedom and independence of the American people. Freedom of speech is prohibited in the halls of Congress; bowie-knives and revolvers are worn as daily appendages at the capital, as a means of assault and defence. The Senate declares itself not only powerless for punishment, but even palsied for protection.

the capital, as a means of assault and defence. The Senate declares itself not only powerless for punishment, but even palsied for protection. Its members look quietly on and see a member stricken down in the open day in the Senate Chamber, without even the common effort of humanity that would be exercised in a bar-room to save a man prostrated, without an opportunity of defending himself. Thus you see that these were representations are the save to be a save a man prostrated. to save a man prostrated, without an opp nity of defending himself. Thus you see those who represent their constituents home and by unanswerable arguments, and who not be purchased by Executive favor, mu awed into silence by bowie-knifes, bludge and revolvers. Such is the scheme of Go

be carried out and put in execution by an armed force, furnished from Missouri, the adjoining slave State; and the Federal Government, with Federal troops in the Territory, will look on calmly, without interfering, so long as the Missouri mob succeeds to enforce Slavery upon Kansas; but if the men from the free States, who believe in Free Speech, Free Territory, Free Labor, Free Press, and Free Men, should be too numerous for the Slave Power, then the Federal troops, organized for this special purpose, under the command of a Southern favorite of a Southern Secssionist Secretary of War, are to interfere and decide the contest in favor of Slavery in Kansas. So much for the chances of Northern principles and Northern men in Kansas, and all that vast territory north of 36° 30°, secured to Freedom by solemn compact, in which the great minds of the country united to build up and preserve to Freedom, and which the pigmies and traitors, aided by this corrupt Administration, have attempted to pull down and destroy. Here is where General Pierce stands, and here is where James Buchanan stands, while asking for the support of the Freemen of the North."

MARTIN VAN BUREN has written a letter, in which, while expressing the opinion that the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act was unrise, he assumes that the only remedy for the evils resulting, is its faithful execution—and announces that, inasmuch as Mr. Buchanen is pledged to its faithful execution, he intends cheerfully to support him as a candidate for the Presidency. Men as they advance in years are apt to grow wary, suspicious, and slow to believe; but the ex-President appears to be returning to the happy credulity of youth and inexperience. It is an amiable weakness, in which those who once accepted him as a guide and connecllor will accepted the example of premeditation and malice, by whom the accepted him as a guide and connecllor will be accused and the deceased, and afterwards several other persons interfered to assist the deceased of Mr. Ba accused and by these assailants the defendant was borne down and beaten, and had research to believe that he was in imminent danger of great bodily harm, from which he could be safely escape, and, while in this position, for the pistol by which the deceased was killed, it was, in judgment of law, a case of excassion the State. The vene homicide; and it is immaterial, in the absence of premeditation and malice, by whom the state. accepted him as a guide By the way, it is rather remarkable to see

enton and the Van Burens, who have been ern Politicians, especially those of Virginia and denounced as hypocrites, traitors, and in cendiaries, in the field in support of the Presilential candidate of that Party, and the particular favorite of the Old Dominion! What does it mean? Do these venerable politicians inderstand Mr. Buchanan better than the Richnond Enquirer and its clique? As there is rather a dearth of talent just now in the De-mocracy of Virginia, it might be well to invite John Van Buren to canvass the State. He has had a varied experience with pheforms, and can tell whether Mr. Buchanan has trived to slip under him a few planks from the Buffalo platform, on which the venerable ex-President and his dutiful son stood a few years

PROPOSED UNION OF THE REPUBLICANS AND AMERICANS

New York, July 8 .- The true friends of Fr New York, July 8.—The true friends of Fremont in all sections, feeling that his election is endangered by the intrigues on foot to defeat him, are consulting upon the expediency of calling a Convention which will bring the American and Republican parties together, for the purpose of selecting a Union candidate for the Vice Presidency, there being no doubt of Fremont's acceptability to both.

At a caucus of Fremont's friends in Congress, held in Washington, last night, it was thought best that Dayton and Johnston should both withdraw in favor of a candidate acceptable to all parties.

ble to all parties.

For the sake of some honest people who night be misled by such a report, we may Judge Crawford instructs the Jury that this as well say that the pararagphs above are entitled to no consideration. The ticket is not to be changed. The true friends of Fremont, in Congress and elsewhere, meditate no such child's play, and know of no intrigues on foot to defeat him that could be baffled by so absurd a movement. What is done is done. Fremont and Dayton" is the People's ticket-if the People triumph, it will be under this lag. It is true that in one or two States the North Americans have run up the names of Fremont and Johnston, but if, as we believe, they hold the Question of Freedom to Kanso to be the overruling issue of this canvaes, they will not, we are sure, persist in a course that may elect Mr. Buchanan, and will, beyond all doubt, overwhelm them with odium.

Suppose they persist, and Buchanan be elect ed; what will they have done? Fastened Slavery upon Kansas—perpetuated the power of the Slaveholding Oligarchy—earned curses from a disappointed People—subjected themselves to a crushing proscription, at the hands of an Administration, just like that they now intensely abhor. Let their candidate for the Vice Presidency generously withdraw-let them postpone their peculiar issues till the present canvass be over-let them unite cordially and unconditionally with the rest of their fellow-citizens, for the overthrow of this Administration,

garded as sympathizing with movements for the overthrow of the Slave Power, to divide on minor questions, and put at hazard the inter-

For the National Era. THE PASS OF THE SIERRA.

All night above their rocky bed They naw the stars march slow

BRORIPTION

The wild Sierra overhead, The desert's death below. The Indian from his lodge of bark,

The gray bear from his den, Beyond their camp-are's wall of dark, Glared on the mountain men. Still upward tursed, with anxious strain, Their leader's sleepless eye, Where splinters of the mountain chain Stood black against the sky.

The night waned slow: at last, a g'ow, A gleam of sudden fire, Shot up behind the walls of snow, And tipped each icy spire.

"Up, men!" he cried; "yon rocky comb. To-day, please God, we'll pass, And look from Winter's frozen hom

On Summer's flowers and grass! They set their faces to the blast,

They trod th' eternal snow,
And, faint, worn, bleeding, hailed at last
The promised land below. Behind, they saw the snow-cloud tossed By many an icy horn; Before, warm valleys wood-embossed,

And green with vines and corn They left the Winter at their backs, To flap his baffled wing,
And downward, with the cateracts,
Leaped to the lap of Spring.

Strong leader of that mountain band Another task remains, To break from Siavery's desert land

The winds are wild, the way is drear, Yet, flashing through the night, Lo! icy ridge and rocky spear Rise up, Fremont! and go before

The Hour must have its Man; Put on the hunting-shirt once more, And lead in Freedom's van!

THE TRIAL OF MR. HERBERT. The trial of Mr. Herbert took place in the

city last week. Mr. Brewer, of Maryland, wa associated with Mr. Key, Prosecuting Atto. ney, in the prosecution, Joseph H. Bradley and Percy Walker, M. C., appeared for the defence The examination of witnesses having been closed, Mr. Brewer addressed the Court in a speech which was concluded on Saturday more ing. He was followed by Mr. Walker, in speech of two hours' length, and then by Mr. Bradley. Mr. Key closed the proceeding. What follows is copied from the National h.

"The ability of Mr. Key's effort, despite his admitted personal friendship for the prisoner, and the pain of his position thus arising, was such as to impose on the defence the secsairy of framing a set of instructions from the Court to the Jury, which the Judge, without hesitato the Jury, which the Judge, without hesitation, accepted, and which we now appeal.
These instructions, we have reason to belien
would not have passed without question by the
District Attorney, had the hour not been a
late, and his physical strength less exhaust
than it was by the strennousness of his emtions, the heat of the room, and the tedium of
the long trial.

"Instructions to the Jury.

"Ist. If a sudden affray arose between he
accused and the deceased, and afterwards ar-

fore the imminent peril came upon his, if, is the time the peril came, he had reason to be

the time the peril came, he had reason to be lieve himself in imminent peril of life, or depend to the peril of life, and the peril of life of Keating, the necessity for so doing seel not be actual; for if the circumstances we such as to impress his (Herbert's) mind with the reasonable belief that such necessity we impending, it is sufficient.

"3d. If the jury believe, from the evident that, at the time the pistol was discharated.

that, at the time the pistol was discharge, Herbert was being pressed by superior mebers, and was in danger of death, or of serior bodily harm, from which he could not safe escape, he was justified in taking life.
"4th. If the jury entertain reasonable as to any material fact necessary to make of the case for the Government, they must give the benefit to the defendant."

Judge Crawford is responsible, of course for the instructions. If they be just, we know not what security any man has for his his. There must be a Principle in these instructions:—what is it? Simply this—if an assisant, in the progress of an affray, provoked by himself, finds himself in imminent danger of getting the worst of it seriously owing to a perior force, he is justified in killing the assail ed party. Whether the superior force of found in the greater physical strength of the assiled or the number of the persons assisting his, certainly has nothing to to with the Principle. Mr. Wilson, for example, meets Mr. Broom of the avenue, insults and strikes him. The assiled clevches Mr. Wilson, and aided by coor two friends, bears him down, threshold him serious hodily harm. To prevent this, Wilson, and hills him and Wilson shoots Mr. Brooks, and kills him, an-Wilcon be equally justified in shooting askilling him? It is the action of superior fare. putting the assailant in peril, no matter as what that force depends, which justifies homicide.

It comes to this, then, that Mr. Wilson, ing the aggressor, assailing Mr. Brooks, in the progress of the rencontre, getting a worst of it, may, for that reason, kill Mr. Brosh and the Court will instruct the Jury to bring in a verdict of justifiable homicide.

If this be Law, then farewell to Security—the reign of Violence is inaugurable.
We have read the Evidence in this case, as the Instructions, and our conclusion is, Judge Crawford, in the eye of Justice, greater criminal than Mr. Herbert."

MORE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

The election in Nicaragua took place on 24th ultimo. The official returns were no completed; but there was ne doubt about er's election by an overwhelming majority. army was receiving strong reinforcement, now numbers 1,800 strong, with two artilled conditionally with the rest of their fellow-citizens, for the overthrow of this Administration, and the defeat of Mr. Buchanan, its legatee, and they will have the consolation of knowing that they have aided, effectually, in giving Freedom to Kansas, and Pence to the country, through a movement which, recognising no distinctions of Party, has not an element of proscription about it, and exacts from none of its supporters any sacrifice of principle.

Let us unite. When such men as Thomas F. Marshall, John Brough, and George Law, recognize boldly the necessity of rescuing the country from the counsels that have brought it to the cruntry. Rivas and his Cabinet wenter the brink of civil and foreign war, surely it is no time for those who have been hitherto regarded as sympathizing with movements for

The following ta

NO. 49

States Slavelet labama rkansas Dist. of Columbia Selaware lorida Georgia Lentucky Jouisiana faryland fississippi lissouri North Carolina Conth Carolina Conth Carolina Conth Carolina Conth Carolina Cannessee

Total . 34 The relative numb lation in each Stat nere fractions: Delaware l in S
Missouri l in S
Dist. of Col. l in S
Arkansas l in S
Maryland l in S
Tennessee l in S
Kentucky l in S
Carolina l in S
In the whole In 1850, the white

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Seveholders, who go andred thousand he slave States, as personally the thre laves. Nearly all nators from the So ong to and repres low happens it that olding neighbors nd Senators? Ou arger proportion the nted-the manufac nercial, farming, lab ats and working-men hants, manufacture allied to one or more in Congress. But, f class of white voters, thousand out of the white male adult pop entatives than are of three hundred the great extent, the capi Will the time ever disfranchised white make themselves felt is, they are in bor

entiments adverse to sem, they must keep il recollect with what hen in Baltimore w ablic meeting, call condemnation upon Blair, of Maryland, of the leading lar penalty wa The New York case of John arke county, Vir. ablican Convent speech there, qu rson in relatio is home, he was his county, called him, and he receive he following extrac "As far as we h - told our frie

elt a few of my her Paris, I do not kno he leaders say the ind telegraph to yo The Post remark opinion's sake, carri best blood of Virgin the State which wa for more than thirty family; by Colonel C father; by Edward E by John G. Jackson, was a sister of Mrs. wife and widow, now the only daughter of State of Ohio."

vas the fury, you won violence. This frien have been there, the

North, of which the

We do not say the oags to this Oligar

This is the Power

DL. X.

SIERRA

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HERBERT.

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on Saturday morn-Mr. Walker, in a

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the proceedings.

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Jury that this pose Mr. Brooks man, and by his

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Wilson, and put would not Mr. in shooting and of superior force, no matter on hich justifies the

Mr. Brooks, and

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ICARAGUA.

took place on the turns were not fully doubt about Walk-ning majority. His einforcements, and with two artillary

s. President Rivas aries of State and blic Credit, had fled

he Jury.

aka, n home

NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDERS. The following table, compiled from the last Census, shows the number of Slaveholders all the slaveholding States : 71,169 47,203 521,572 761,413 38,456 38,385 Georgia Kentucky Louisiana 255,491 417,913 295,718 592,004 20,670 16,040 23,116 Maryland 19,185 28,302 North Carolina South Carolina 553,028 274,593 756,836 154,634 894,809 exas ...

6,222,418 . 347,525 The relative number to the whole white pop lation in each State is as follows, or

mere fractions:

Delaware 1 in 90 Texas 1 in 20 break up the Legislature, and he would do it.

Missouri 1 in 31 Virginis 1 in 16 Dist. of Col. 1 in 27 Alabama 1 in 16 Arkansas 1 in 27 Florida 1 in 13 Maryland 1 in 26 Georgia 1 in 13 Maryland 1 in 26 Georgia 1 in 13 Kentucky 1 in 20 Louisiana 1 in 12 Kentucky 1 in 20 Louisiana 1 in 12 Kentucky 1 in 20 Louisiana 1 in 10 In the whole

In 1850, the white male population of the Slave States, of twenty-one and upwards, must have been rather more than 800,000. Now, if we deduct from the whole number of Slaveholders some 47,000 minors and females, we shall have three hundred thousand adult male Slaveholders, who govern politically the five hundred thousand non-slaveholding voters of the slave States, as effectually as they govern personally the three and a half million of slaves. Nearly all the Representatives, and informed the members that he had orders to disperse them. He said: 'I am celled upon to perform the most painful duty of my life. Under the authority of the President, I am here to disperse this Legislature. In accordance with my orders, I command you to disperse. God knows I have nop party feelings in the matter, and he would do it.

"Summer then repaired to the Hall of Representatives, and informed the members that he had orders to disperse them. He said: 'I am celled upon to perform the most painful duty of my life. Under the authority of the President, I am here to disperse this Legislature. In accordance with my orders, I command you to disperse. God knows I have nop party feelings in the matter, and he would do it.

"Summer then repaired to the Hall of Representatives, and informed the members that he had orders to disperse them. He said: 'I am here to disperse this Legislature. I am here to disperse this Legislature. I am here to disperse. God knows I have nop party feelings in the matter, and will have none, while I hold my present position in Kansas. I have just the sum or sum of the Salveholders, who govern politically the five hundred thousand non

Nearly all the Representatives and squators from the South are Slaveholders; they belong to and represent the Order of 300,000. How happens it that their 500,000 non-slaveholding neighbors send no Represe and Senators? Ought they not to have a larger proportion than the 300,000? From he free States every interest is largely represented—the manufacturing, mercantile, com-mercial, farming, laboring. There are capitalists and working-men, farmers, mechanics, mer-chants, manufacturers, and professional men allied to one or more of these various interests, in Congress. But, from the South, this large class of white voters, constituting five hundred thousand out of the eight hundred thousand white male adult population, has no other rep-resentatives than are furnished by the Order of three hundred thousand, who possess, to a great extent, the capital, land, and labor, of the

Will the time ever come when the politically disfranchised white men of the slave States will make themselves felt as a political power? As it is, they are in bondage. If they entertain entiments adverse to the Oligarchy that rules them, they must keep them to themselves. We all recollect with what fierceness a few gentlemen in Baltimore were lately denounced at a public meeting, called to pass sentence of condemnation upon them for selecting Mr. Blair, of Maryland, to represent them in an Blair, of Maryland, to represent them in an Anti-Nebraska Convention at Philadelphia. The case of Mr. Ray is another example in point—a school teacher, residing in Loudoun county, Virginia, who, for expressing his opposition in a debating society to the extension of Slavery, was admonished by the mob to leave the State. The venerable Bishop Meade, too, having addressed some encouraging words to a colored person to whom he was administering the right men, to whose discretion the whole conduct of our sacred cause shall be intrusted; that said committee shall be composed of one person from each State, so far as there are States in which a suitable person can be found; and that five additional members shall be put upon the committee, who are to reside in the city of Chicago, and that three shall constitute to be minor till he is eighteen years of age. If he comes to the throne without his father having disposed of the Regenty of the Empire, the Empress is not to be allowed to a quorum, and Chicago be the usual place of one of the leading papers in Virginia, and similar penalty was suggested!

The New York Evening Post alludes also to

the case of John C. Underwood, a planter in Clarke county, Virginia, who attended the Re-publican Convention at Philadelphia, and made speech there, quoting the sentiments of Jefferson in relation to Slavery, and protesting sgainst its extension. Preparing to return to his home, he was advised of a public meeting in his county, called to denounce and proscribe him, and he received from nis wife a letter, ablished in the Post, from which we quote

published in the Post, from which we quote the following extract:

"As far as we have learned, the excitement is at Markham Station, Piedmont, and Paris—told our friend they were watching at Piedmont on Saturday for your arrival; and he had no doubt, if you had come that day, so great was the fury, you would have met with personal violence. This friend said to me, 'If I could have been there, the man or men who offered Mr. Underwood personal violence would have felt a few of my heaviest blows.' Mr.— and Mr.— are the leaders at Piedmont; who at Paris, I do not know. At Markham Station, the leaders say they go for giving you notice, and a reasonable time to wind up your business and leave the State. I send this morning to Alexandria, to mail this letter at that place, and telegraph to you to remain in New York till you receive it. I know not what to advise. I am afraid the excitement will meet you, if at Markham Station, Fiedmont, and Paris—told our friend they were watching at Pedmont on Saturday for your arrival; and he had no death; if you had have men with personal violence. This friend and to me, 'If I could have been there, the man or men who offered Kr. Underwood personal violence would have his slow of my having at how.' Alf. — and they been there, the man or men who offered Kr. Underwood personal violence would have his slow of my having at how.' Alf. — and offered Kr. Underwood personal violence would have his slow of my having he had the head of the

he Federal Government, and now wields it for its own aggrandizement. If we elect Fremont and Dayton in other words, instal a Republican Administration, we break down that Despotism, and not only relieve the Union from its crushing tyranny, but give to the white men in slave States who are overswed by its power, an opportunity to assert the political rights of

On the 4th of July, a Convention of the Free To the Editor of the National Era: On the 4th of July, a Convention of the Free State men of Kansas was held at Topeka, the same day the Legislature under the Free State Constitution assembled there. Marshal Donaldson's proclamation to disperse was unheeded, but it was resolved that no resistance be

ed, but it was resolved that no resistance be offered to United States troops.

Colonel Summer, acting under orders from the Administration, marched into Topeka at the head of five companies of dragoons. He told the citizens that he would not interfere with the Convention, but he had orders to break up the Legislature, and he would do it.

The blockade by the Border Ruffians is kept up along the Missouri highways. The Weston (Mo.) Reporter and the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquier. Benton papers, denounce it as an outrage on the rights of emigrants, and an injury to the interests of the State.

Emigrants from the free States are generaltaking the Iowa route, the facilities of which re daily increasing.

A doubtful report has reached some of the

wspapers, that Col. Lane, with his company baptism of the Prince hit their tastes exactly. Notre Dame has been visited by thousands, at a franc a head, to look at its baptismal decorations; and the common people gathered in the streets to see the grand processions, the brilliant illuminations, to eat the good things which were precipitated from the three hundred balconies, and enjoy the crowd of people.

But if Paris has prospered in some things, she has also retrograded in others. It cannot be denied, that in the arts and sciences and literature she has stood still. The despotism which reigns has stiffed them for the present. Louis Napoleon in vain endeavors to gather about him brilliant men in the arts and in literature. He has banished some of the best men of France, and the remaining ones regard him with secret of emigrants, had been turned back; but a dis patch in the St. Louis Republican announce that he had safely reached Kansas. The National Intelligencer says:

"A Southern correspondent requests us to state that several companies of Southern men have been refused admission into Kansas by Col. Sumner, and that this is the cause why Southern men have disarmed and refused the landing of Northerners into that Territory." Not a single paper, not even of the Border uffian stripe, contains the news. The "Southern correspondent" should be more precise The presumption is that he refers to Buford's and Jackson's armed bands, which being found in arms against the settlers, setting all law at defiance, were driven out of the Territory. "A Kansas Aid Convention met at Buffalo on Thursday, the object of which is to secure, as far as possible, unity and efficiency of action throughout the country, in behalf of Freedom for Kansas. The following are among

and the remaining ones regard him with secre hate or dislike. The most brilliant writers and

rators of France are in exile, and of those wh

people.
That Leuis Napoleon has considerable strengt

city of Chicago, and that three shall constitute a quorum, and Chicago be the usual place of meeting of the committee.

"Resolved, That, by all that is precious and urgent in the claims of Kansas and Liberty, we call on the friends of justice and humanity to organize forthwith State, county, town, and township organizations, for the purpose of obtaining monthly subscriptions of money to enable the National Committee to bring to a speedy and successful close the great work which we shall commit to its hands.

"Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all emigrants to Kansas to travel through the State of Iowa, and that Congress be urgently requested to establish a daily mail from Topeka, via Nebraska, to Iowa city, and also a daily mail, via Nebraska, to Mount Pleasant and Burlington, Iowa."

PRESTON S. BROOKS-BUCHANAN AND DIS-UNION.

the Ratification Meeting at Charlesten, 8, 0.

Washington, D. C., June 16, 1856.

If it is defeated, many will have to fly before the fires of fanaticism, and we, in remembrance of their virtue and services, throw open to them our hearts and homes, and bid them come and dwell therein.

There is a service of the first ser

Wednesday, July 9, 1856.
SENATE.
[We copy from the correspondence of the lew York Evening Post a summary of the dedwell therein.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obliged servant,

I Johnston Pettigrew
and others, Committee. pate in the Senate on the 9th.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris, June 26, 1856. It may not be amiss in me to vary from my sual date sufficiently to give you my impres-tions during a very brief visit in Paris. Since

New York Evening Post a summary of the debate in the Senate on the 9th.]

The Senate was nearly nine successive hours engaged discussing the merits of the Kansas bill which it had passed the day before, a noticeable example of the "quieting" effects which commonly follow such one-sided and arbitrary measures of pacification. The motion from which this debate spring was a simple resolution to print 20,000 extra copies of the bill.

Mr. Trumbull observed that he saw no reason for publishing an extra number of this, more than of any other bill, except as an electioneering document, as illustrating the change of views in its framers in regard to squatter sovereignty. But in that case, it would be well to have the bill accompanied by the various rejected amendments which were offered by Senators opposed to it. Other remarks followed, from Weller, Wade, Wilson, Hale, and Douglas, the last of whom, in his peculiar manner, adverted to the "Black Republicans" assertion, that the object of the bill was to plant Slavery in Kansas, and in turn charged them with desiring to continue the reign of anarchy and murder in that Territory, merely to make political capital. For this abusive imputation he was rebuked by Mr. Fessenden.

After assuring Mr. Douglas that the effect of his arguments was not enhanced by the style and language in which they were usually delivered, he reiterated his opinion that the extension of Slavery was the object of the first and of this Kansas bill. That it was the object of the original bill, he proved by briefly reciting its antecedents and its consequences. Among I was here before, (in 1852,) great changes have taken place in the appearance of parts of Paris, and political changes have occurred of a greater importance. However, to the stranger, Paris is to-day a pleasanter city, in which to reside, than it was under Louis Napoleon the resident. Then there was no more real liberty, and there was the dread of change of the coup d'état, which everybody predicted; and there was actually a closer surveillance of the people than now; for, after a certain fashion, he present Government is established. The people have given up all ideas of revolution, for the present, and quietly await the events of Providence. The people of Paris are prudent for once in their lives. Said an excellent man

to me. "It is best not to speak, now, but we know Louis Napoleon to be very selfish—as selfish as I alluded to the arrangements which the Emperor has recently made for the succession. My friend shrugged his shoulders, laughed contemptuously, and said: "The young Prince will never rule France, and nobody in Paris thinks so." Paris is full of soldiers. This is the reason why the people are so very still; they dare not speak. It would not do justice to the Emperor, if I did not admit that the capability to govern which he has shown has satisfied many with his position, and made it more endurable to all than was at first anticipated.

Paris, as a city, has prospered under the reign of Louis Napoleon, in certain departments of labor and art. For instance, in her public buildings and architecture she has made marked progress, and her shopkeepers and mechanics have been busy. The Republic is or should be prudent and economical, while an Empire exists in France only through show, great expenditures, and an army. The French are very fond of external magnificence; and the recent baptism of the Prince hit their tastes exactly. Notre Dame has been visited by thousands, at he is capable. We bear the yoke, for we must."

and of this Kansas bill. That it was the object of the original bill, he proved by briefly reciting its antecedents and its consequences. Among the antecedents he mentioned the peculiar line established for the northern boundary of Kansas. Instead of selecting the Platte river, the natural boundary between Kansas and Nebraska, as the northern limit of Kansas, it was, apparently without reason, brought down parallel with the northern line of Missouri, so that the Territory could not be entered from the east except through a slave State. The Slavery propagandizing societies organized by Atchison and others in Missouri, in advance of the passage of the bill, was another indication of its object, and of what was expected by the Border Ruffians of its results.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, undertook unsuccessfully to reply to Mr. Fessenden. His legal

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, undertook unsuccessfully to reply to Mr. Fessenden. His legal argument, however, was too foggy for ordinary comprehension, though the same cannot be said of other portions of his speech, particularly of his eulogy of the Border Ruffians, whom he seemed to consider, with the Richmond Enquirer, "the highest style of men."

The speeches which followed, most worthy of remark, were those of Stuart of Michigan, Trumbull of Illinois, and Pugh of Ohio. Stuart, with the rest of his Northern political associates, feel uneasy at the prospect before them. They dread the effect of their bill for the enslavement of Kansas among their constituents, as was man-

of Kansas among their constituents, as was man-ifested by the faltering support which they gave ifested by the faltering support which they gave it. Stuart protested against the acts of violence committed both by the Free State and the Border Ruffian parties. He said that he had to withstand, in maintaining his position at home, the general sentiment of the people, and hence his Southern friends would appreciate the sacrifices he had made in supporting this bill.

In reply to the statement that the Democrats, who voted to repeal certain Territorial laws in Kansas, had abandoned the doctrine of Congressional non-interference, he said that the bill only repealed such laws as conflicted with the act

orators of France are in exite, and of those who stay, I scarcely know of one who is a political friend of the Emperor. Lamartine, it is well known, clings to the idea of a Republic; Arago did the same; while Sue, Sand, Dumas, and a host of others, who are the popular writers of Paris and France, are not friendly to the repealed such laws as conflicted with the act organizing the Territory. He also averred that organizing the Territory. He also averred that the argument for the immediate admission of Kansas without a previous enabling act of Congress, derived from the case of the admission of Michigan without such an act, was wholly unsound. The cases were not parallel. Michigan was a part of the Northwest Territory, and, by the Ordinance of 1787, a provision was made for the admission of five States, with requisite population. She therefore had an enabling act sufficient to justify her admission by Congress.

Most opportunely, Mr. Trumbull stepped into the argument just here, and effectually demolished the flimsy reasoning of the Michigan Senator. He said that the Ordinance of 1787 of the Empire, the Empress is not to be Regent, The Empress is not to be allowed to marry again. As soon as the Regent is nominated, the State affairs are to be governed by the Ministers in office. It is possible that Louis Napoleon is simple enough to think that such an arrangement as this will insure the throne to his child and heir, but I can hardly believe it. I find that almost all who were witnesses of the baptismal rejoicing, simply enjoyed the day as a grand holyday, and had no idea that it was an act which added one particle to the probabilities of the succession. Parisians who are not Republican have assured me that they had no expectations that the Prince would ever rule France, and that it is a rare thing to find a man who has. By everybody the present Government is looked upon as a temporary one. The Republican waits for it to pass away, that a new Republic may be established; though I believe, of all classes, the Republicans here are the most downcast and despairing. They have faint hopes of establishing a stable Republic in France for years to come. The friends of the Count de Chambord imagine that an overturn in political matters might give their here as opportunity, while, I suppose, the Orleans family are in the same evenigament. My opinion is, that the present Government will last as long as Louis Napoleon does, even if he should live forty years longer. The reason why, is, that no other party is grong enough to rule the country. The Republicans are too weak and dispirited, and the same criticism will apply to every other party in France. And so long as this is the case, all or a majority are ready to unite and guaranty Napoleon's throne, rather than see anarchy and the scenes of blood which would very likely occur, were the present Government to be suddenly overturned by the people.

That Leuis Napoleon has considerable strength molished the filmsy ressoning of the Michigan Senator. He said that the Ordinance of 1787 dated hefore the formation of the present Union, How then could a State be admitted into the Union under an instrument which was framed and adopted before that Union was founded? As for Mr. Stuart's assertion, that no laws were repealed in the bill, except such as were inconsistent with the organic act, and that therefore those who sustained it had not abandoned the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," he would ask whether it was inconsistent with the organic act for the Territorial Legislature to appoint a day for an election? Obviously not. And yet the law ordering an election on the first Monday in October is expressly repealed in this bill.

Again, was it inconsistent with the organic act for the Legislature to prescribe the qualifications of voters? And yet this bill expressly abrogates the Territorial law to this effect. There were many other instances of the kind, but those two were enough to show how completely Democratic Senators had thrown overhoard their old favorite of squatter sovereignty.

Pugh's speech was but an echo of that of Stuart, though delivered with greater agony of gesticulation. Shortly after its delivery, the Senate, at nine oldock at night, passed the bill ordering the printing, and adjourned.

Mr. Gragin, of New Hampshire, from the

ordering the printing, and adjourned.
HOUSE.

Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Frinting, reported a resolution providing for the printing of one hundred thousand copies of the majority and minority reports of the select committee appointed to investigate the assault upon Charles Sumner, a Senator of the United States, by a member of the House of Representatives. Mr. C. stated that the cost per copy of said report would be nine cents.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved to limit the number of copies to be printed to ten thousand.

Government to be suddenly overturned by the people.

That Louis Napoleon has considerable strength in the provinces, no one can deny. His name is a tower of strength in the rural districts, and of late his conduct towards the people of the inundated districts has gained for him their love and admiration. It is not natural to scrutinize the motives of one who succors us in time of distress. The main strength of the Emperor in all parts of the Empire is the brute force under his command, the army. No man can deny this fact, and it speaks volumes against the popularity of the Emperor with the people. He has certainly for many years had the hearts, or at least minds, of the army. My opinion of the French army is not an exalted one, however. In military tactics and bravery it is unsurpassed, but it has no heart, patriotism, or honesty. It can be easily bribed, as it was years ago by Louis Napoleon, and it can never be relied upon by anybody but an Emparor who has money at his command. No one be regarded with great enthusiasm by the army. He has done nothing to call forth their enthusiasm or admiration, in a military point of view, but they are his blind supporters. It was because he flattered them and bribed them that they came to his support, and because he was the only power which, at the time, held out any owner to them. I am sick of the constant processions of soldiery through the city. The atranger cannot step into a street without meeting them, and in all public places they congregate.

The Emperor and Empress are stopping at present at St. Cloud, but scarcely a day passes without our seeing the former in the city. He usually rides every afternoon about four or five o'clock in the Champs Elysees. The people do not seem to regard him with any enthusiasm—that is, none of the genuine sort. Of course, a man in his position, and of his expanilities, will create a sensation wherever he goes in Paris or France.

There seems to be something of an Anti-American feeling here now. The Government can have no reason for sy Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved to limit the number of copies to be printed to ten thousand.

The amendment was then agreed to—yeas 186, nays 63; and the resolution as thus amended was adopted—yeas 186, nays 68.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House proceeded to consider the following resolutions, reported by the special committee to investigate the assembly non Charles Summer. investigate the assault upon Charles Sumner, a Senator of the United States from the State a Senator of the United States from the State of Massachusetts, by Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of South Carolina;

Resolved, That Preston S. Brooks be and he is forthwith expelled from this House as a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That this House hereby declares

Resolved, That this House hereby declares its disapprobation of the said acts of Henry A. Edmundson and Lawrence M. Keitt in regard to said assault.

Afr. Golds, of Georgie, moved as a substitute for the resolutions the following resolution, appended to the report of the minority of the committee:

Resolved, That this House has no jurisdiction

Resolved, That this House has no jurisdiction over the assault alleged to have been committed by the Hon. P. S. Brooks, a member of this House from South Carolina, on the Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator from Lassachusetts, and therefore deem it improper to express any opinion on the subject.

"Mr. Gingman, of North Carolina, said the matter had produced great excitement in the country. He had not been here many years, and yet had seen much stronger cases than this of fights when the House was in assion. He recapitulated these personal encounters, remarking that the House did not take action on any of them. His object was to show that the occurrence now under consideration was sought to be magnified, with a view to make political application. There was nothing to justify it. He thought the argument of the minority of the committee took the proper ground, and coutended that no breach of privilege had been considerated by Mr. Prooks. Were he to speak of Mr. Sumner's speech as its character deserved, he would have to adopt a collection of coarse and offensive expressions.

No man has a right to indulge in vituperation, as Franklin says, without subjecting himself to be called to accessors. Me of courses.

No man has a right to indulge in vituperation, as Franklin says, without subjecting himself to be called to account. Men of courage are rarely abusive, but those who falsiff are generally cowards. He believed that Mr. Summer was closely identified with the Garrison and Phillips school, and was for disquinon. If that Senator wanted to degrade the country and the Senate, he might well indulge in such thirgs.

In conclusion, Mr. Clingman said that there was nothing in the assault to justify the indignation of the country. It was not a matter few left to a judicial tribunal: Ms. Dayron's Accertance.—New York, July 15.—Mr. Dayron's letter of acceptance has been published. He says therein that he deprecates the sectional political issues, but the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the consequent extension of Slavery, are issues forced upon us, and that the section of country presenting these issues is responsible for the result. He fauts in the resolutions of the Convention no principles or rules of political conduct to which he does not yield his cordial essent, and accepts the nomination.

Mr. Bingham addressed the House. [We print his speech in another place.]

Mr. Orr desired to reply to a portion of the remarks of the gentlernan from Ohio, [Mr. Bingham,] who, in indulging in a most beautiful paroxyam of eloquence as to the wrongs which had been done to the people of Kansas, had said that the Senator from Massachusetts was stricken down in consequence of his pleading in behalf of the injured inhabitants of that Territory. Mr. Orr knew that such an impression had been attempted to be produced upon the public mind; but the statement was not warranted by the facts.

With reference to personalities, he would say that he had been here seven years, and never had had a personal controversy with a single member upon the floor of the House. He had never had occasion to indulge in invective and whenever he should teel himself atthorized to do so, he would hold himself responsible for it, out of the House, as well as in the House. There was no other rule that could be laid down, which gave homorable men security against the House. Dr. Franklin was right in what he had said; and was it not a frequent occurrence that elibels of a foul-mouthed slanderer who might the choice to indulge himself in the privileges which he enjoyed as a member of the Beaste or of the House. Dr. Franklin was right in what he had said; and was it not a frequent occurrence that elibers of a foul-mouthed slanderer who might the enjoyed as a member of the Beaste or of the House. The house had voted to print one deer? Yet this was just as great an invasion of the liberty of the press as had been committed by his colleague in his assault upon the Beastor from Massachusetts.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvanis, I voted as the public mind with reference to heap proaching election. This morning, over eighty members of the House had voted to print one difference to the committee at the public expense, showing that it report was intended as an electioneering document to assist the Republicen party.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvanis, I voted as the pub

lican party?
Mr. Orr. All I have to say in reply to the gentleman is, that if he has no affiliation with the Republican party, his public position is very much misunderstood throughout the coun-

Mr. Hickman. And I say The Speaker. Does the gentleman from South arolina yield the floor? Mr. Orr. The gentleman from Pennsylvania an reply, if I have said anything that touches Mr. Nichols, of Ohio. Will objection to these

nterruptions during the progress of this dis-cussion prevent them? The Speaker. It will. Mr. Nichols. Then I give notice that I will nterpose objection to all interruptions.

Mr. Orr, (continuing.) This is a part of system to inflame the public mind; and if the gentleman voted for it, then he gave a vote, perhaps without intending it, the effect of which was to affect the party to which he professes to

dong. Mr. Hickman. Mr. Speaker-Cries of "order" and "hear him." Mr. Nichols objected to any interruption.

Mr. Orr then entered into an elaborate review of the report and the testimony, for the purpose of showing, as he remarked, that there was either a very strong prejudice upon the part of gentlemen composing the committee, or else they appeared to have in view the preparation of a document which would be of great service pending the Presidential election.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, then obtained the floor; when, at a quarter past four o'clock, the House adjourned.

Thursday, July 10, 1856.

SENATE.

The Indian appropriation bill was passed. last session to remodel the diplomatic and con-sular system of the United States; which was

The bill to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the navy was then taken up.

Several amendments were made; among them, one striking out the section reviving the grade of admirals. Adjourned. HOUSE.

HOUSE,
The resolution asking the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject of the alleged frauds in constructing public huildings was taken up.

After debate, the resolution was passed; and Messrs. Ball, Kennett, Burnett, King, and Cadwalader, were appointed said committee.

The report of the committee on the Sumner assault was then resumed.

ssault was then resumed.

Mr. Comins said he had heard of no terms Mr. Comins said he had heard of no terms of condemnation of the assault which did injustice to the perpetrator. He implored every member—every lover of peace, quiet, and order—to join as one man, and roll back the tide of ruffian violence, which had become prominent and prevalent and arrogant.

Mr. Brooks rose to speak, but Mr. Wakeman and others objected. The first named said his object was merely to ask that order be preserved. The prevalent confusion prevented him from hearing every word.

object was merely to ask that order be preserved. The prevalent confusion prevented him from hearing every word.

The Speaker said that he should endeavor to preserve order.

Mr. Gobb, of Georgia, said that he should not allude to the testimony, but for the remarks of Mr. Comins. The charge of the gentleman, that the assault was made in consequence of Mr. Sumner's Anti-Slavery speech, was not founded in truth, nor supported by the evidence. Let gentlemen meet the issue fairly. The evidence, including that of Mr. Sumner himself, shows that the assault was made in consequence of a personal insult offered to a friend and kinsman of Mr. Brooks, and an indignity cast upon the State which Mr. Brooks in part represents. This was stated by Mr. Sumner himself as the reason given by Mr. Brooks, at the time, for the assault.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, urged that the conduct of the gentleman from South Carolina constituted an offence of which the House should take to against the House about the testimony, but for the remarks of Mr. Brooks hould not allude to the testimony, but for the remarks of Mr. Brooks and therefore neither Mr. Brooks nor his friends should complain if the House should take to assault was made in consequence of Mr. Brooks nor his friends should complain if the House should take to assault was made in consequence of Mr. Brooks nor his friends should complain if the House should take to assault was made in consequence of Mr. Brooks nor his friends should complain if the House should take to assault was made in consequence of Mr. Brooks nor his friends should complain if the House should take to assault was made in consequence of Mr. Brooks nor his friends should complain if the House should take to assault was made in consequence of Mr. Brooks nor his friends should complain if the House should take to assault was made in consequence of Mr. Brooks nor his friends should complain if the House should the complain if the House should take to assault was not be take all the consequences; and therefore neither Mr preserve order.

Mr. Gobb, of Georgia, said that he should not allude to the testimony, but for the remarks of Mr. Comins. The charge of the gentleman, that the assault was made in consequence of Mr. Sumner's Anti-Slavery speech, was not founded in truth, nor supported by the evidence. Let gentlemen meet the issue fairly. The evidence, including that of Mr. Sumner himself, shows that the assault was made in consequence of a personal insult offered to a friend and kinsman of Mr. Brooks, and an indignity cast upon the State which Mr. Brooks in part represents. This was stated by Mr. Sumner himself as the reason given by Mr. Hrooks, at the time, for the assault.

Mr. C. then argued, that this was not such a question as would justify the interference of the House; and that, apart from the protection given to members for legislative purposes to libel their fellow-citizens, are placed on the same level, as to responsibility, with the humblest of their constituents.

Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, replied to a portion of the remarks delivered yesterday by Mr. Orr, of South Carolina. If that gentleman supposed that he (Mr. P.) had any personal of sections, or partisan purposes to subserve in the course he had pursued in this case, he was entirely mistaken. He bore no spirit of personal unkindness towards either of the parties implicated, and no friend of theirs could more sincerely regret the occurrence, on their account, than himself. But he acknowledged no right on the part of the gentleman from South Carolina to call his motives into question. He

personal matter, and spoke of attempts having been made to explain away the plain language of the Constitution.

Mr. Giddings said Mr. Brooks had satisfied the law relative to the assault and battery, bu had not answered for the great crime commit ted against the Constitution.
The House then adjourned.

Saturday, July 12, 1856. The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, gave notice mr. Grow, of Fennsylvania, gave notice to the House, that as soon as possible after the pending question of privilege should be dis-posed of, he would call up the motion heretofore made by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to annul certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, and to secure to the citizens of said Territory their rights and privileges, was re-ferred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

ferred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported by the special committee to investigate the assault upon Senator Sumner, proposing to expel Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, and disapproving of the acts of Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, and Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, in regard to said assault, the question being on the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, denying the jurisdiction of the House in the premises.

by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, denying the jurisdiction of the House in the premises.

Mr. Cullen, of Delaware, was fully satisfied that the House had jurisdiction in this case. If prompted by his feelings, Mr. Cullen could wish Mr. Brooks's acquittal, but a sense of public duty compelled him to say that that gentleman should be punished.

Mr. English, of Indiana, moved the following, as a substitute for the ariendment of Mr. Cobb: "Resolved, That this House hereby declares its disapprobation of the assault made by the

s disapprobation of the assault made by the lon. Preston S. Brooks upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, in the Senate Chamber, on the 22d day of May, 1856, and the House deems this a fit made the special order for Monday next. The principal changes proposed by the hill are, to raise the salary of the Minister to France from \$15,000 to \$17,500. The Ministers to England and France are each allowed a clerk, at a salary of \$1,500. occasion to express its disapprobation of the use of language in debate of a character per-sonally offensive to individual members of Con-

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, entered into an elaborate argument, to prove that the Constitution does not convey the power asserted by the majority of the Committee, and that the conduct of the gentleman from South Carolina was not disorderly behaviour in the sense the Constitution intended.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, claimed that the House possessed jurisdiction, and cited precedents to show that in regard to this question the North now stands where the South stood in former years. He hoped that his friends from the South would not place themselves wrong on the record, because this had been made a sectional question. He condemned the notorlety which had been given to the assault, as well as the extreme opinions of both sections, and did not think that the act of Mr. Brooks merited expulsion, or that Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson had been guilty of any impropriety whatever.

whatever.
On motion of Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, by consent, it was ordered that during the remainder of the day gentlemen debating the pending question should be limited to fifteen minutes each.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, urged that the conduct

of Mass., Durfee of R. I., Purviance of Pa., and Leiter of O., on the other side.

Mr. Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania, while he recognized the jurisdiction of the House in all proper cases, was convinced that its exercise in the present instance would be unparliament ary, illegal, and injurious.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved to recommit the resolutions and pending amendments to the select committee on the subject, with instructions to report the following resolution, and sustained his motion in a brief argument:

Resolved, That this House has no constitutional authority to determine what are the priv-

tional authority to determine what are the privileges of the Senate or to punish for their vig-lation. The hour of nine q'clock having arrived, and no member claiming the floor, the House adjourned.

In pilicated, and no fitend of theirs could more sincerely regret the occurrence, on their accounts, than himself. But he acknowledged no right on the part of the gentleman from South Carolina to call his motives into question. He accountability to the gentleman, and according but qwin convictions of duty; and, while he sought no personal collision with the gentleman, or any other member of the House, he would fell him that if he meant to insinuate (what was not broadly asserted) that the major that a full and flat denial. He attributed to the Mr. Brooks no murderous purpose; but he had no hesistation in asying that, in the eye of he law, the weapon used was not only of a deadly and a murderous character, but was wielded in the testimony.

Mr. P. then entered into an argument to rove that the assault was a direct violation of that provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares that for any speech or debate in either House members shall not be questioned in any other piace; and, as such, he maintained, it involved a breach of the privileges not only of the Senste and of the Senston of the Constitution of the United States which declares that for any speech or debate in either House has been notified was, that the country. It is a murdiscition in the premises.

Without taking the question on the report, the House had reported to the House of the practical provides the more than the provision of the Cambilla of the provision of th

Mr. Houston then withdrew his motion to recommit the resolutions of the committee, with instructions, when the question recurred on the following substitute, offered by Mr. English, of Indiane, in lieu of that submitted by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia:

Resolved, That this House hereby declares it disarrent the first submitted by Mr. Brooks, and the spectators in the galleries manifested intense interest to hear

Campbell of Kentucky, Campbell of Ohio, Caruthers, Caskie, Chaffee, Clarke of New York,

ruthers, Caskie, Chaffee, Clarke of New York, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davidson, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Elliott, Emrie, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Goode, Granger, Greenwood, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts Haylan Harris Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Hickman, Holof Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Hickman, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Houston, Howard, Hughston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton Knox, Kunkel, Lake, Leiter, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Matteson, Maxwell, McCarty, McMullin, McQueen, Meacham, Miller of New York, Morgan, Morrill, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of New York, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Packer, Parker, Paster, Parker, Papping Parker, Parker, Parker, Papping Parker, of New York, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Packer, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Phelps, Pike, Porter, Powell, Pringle, Purviance, Quitman, Ritchie, Rivers, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Ruffin, Rust, Sabin, Sage, Sandidge, Sapp, Savage, Scott, Sherman, Shorter, Simmons, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Sneed, Spinner, Stanton, Stephens, Stranahan, Talbott, Tappan, Taylor, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Walker, Warner, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watkins, Watson, Welch, Wells, Wheeler. Whitney, Williams,

Melch, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, Wright of Mississippi, and Wright of Tennessee—174.

The question was then stated to be on the following substitute, offered by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, in lieu of the resolutions reported by the committee: he committee:

Resolved, That this House has no jurisdic mitted by the Hon. P. S. Brooks, a member of this House from the State of South Carolina, upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, and therefore deem

it improper to express any opinion on the sub-And the question being taken, the amendment was disagreed to, by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Alken, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Caruthers, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Elliott, Eustie, Faulkner, Florence, Forter, Greenwood, Hell of Iowa

Florence, Foster, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Houston, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Houston, after much convers of vania, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Sneed, Stephens, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, and Wright of FURTHER FURTHER F Tennessee—66.
NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Allen, Allison, Ball.

Winslow, Wright of mississippi, and wright of Tennessee—66.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Allen, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Carlile, Chaffee, Clarke of New York, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Clingman, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, English, Etheridge, Evans, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Halloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, A. K. Marshall of Kentucky, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Kentucky, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of New York, Packer, Parker, Pearce, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Puryear, Reade, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Smith of Alabama, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart, Stranahan, Swope, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Tratton, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldrop, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watson, Welch, Wells, Whitney, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, and Zollicoffer—145.

The question finally recurred on the resolutions reported by the committee, as follows:

Resolved, That this House hereby declares**

its disapprobation of the said acts of Henry A: Edmundson and Lawrence M. Keitt in regard to said assault, Mr. Whitney, of New York, demanded a di-

vision of the question; whereupon, the question was taken upon the first resolution, with the YEAS-Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Bar

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell of Penusylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clarke of New York, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comios, Covede, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of New York, Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of New York, Packer, Parker, Pearce, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberta, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Trage, Vail, Wade, Wakeman, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Vail, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Watson, Welch, Wells, Whitney, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—121.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwalader, Carlile, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Davis of Maryland, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Fanlkner, Florence, Foster, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Hilinois, Harrison, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Kentucky, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Kentucky, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricand, Rivers, Johin, Hust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylox, Trippe, Underwood, Walker, Warnes, Watkins, Wheeler, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—95.

50 the said resolution was disagreed to two thirds not voting in favor thereof, as required by the Constitution in cases of expulsion.

M. Eroks then attempted to speak, but Mr.

Resolved, That this House hereby declares its disapprobation of the assault made by the Hon. Preston S. Brooks upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, in the Senate chamber, on the 22d day of May, 1856, and the House deems this a fit occasion to express its disapprobation of the use of language in debate of a character personally offensive to individual members of Congress, or to any of the States of this Union.

The question was taken, and the amendment was disagreed to, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ball, Cadwalader, Cardile, Cox, Davis of Maryland, Denver, Dunn, Edwards, English, Etheridge, Evans, Hall of Illinois, Miller of Indians, Millson, Millward, Moore, Peck, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Ricand, Smith of Alabama, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, and Zollicoffer—35.

Nars—Messrs. Aiken, Albright, Allison, Barbour, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of New York, Bennett of Mississippi, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Brade haw, Branch, Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnett, Campbell of Pennsylvanie, Campbell of Kentucky, Campbell of Pennsylvanie, Campbell of Kentucky, Campbell of Ohio, Caruthers, Caskie, Chaffee, Clarke of New York, and the spectators in the galleries manifested intense interest to hear him.

Mr. Brooks, and the House interest to hear him.

Mr. Brooks, and the spectators in the galleries manifested intense interest to hear him.

Mr. Brooks, and tha Mr. Sumner uttered a slander on his State, and on a venerable relative, who at the time was absent. Not content with this, he published a libel on his State and blood. It was a personal affair, and in taking repect to the Senate or House. Nor did he mean any disrespect to Massachusetts. He was aware of the personal responsibility he incurred, and was prepared to meet it. If he had committed a breach of privilege, he was answerable to the Senate or House. Nor did he mean any disrespect to Massachusetts. He was aware of the personal responsibility he incurred, and was prepared to meet it. If he had committed a breach of p

or a cow-hide. Knowing the strength of the Senator to be superior to mine, I thought he might wrest it from me. If he had, I might have done what I should have regretted the remainder of my life. [A voice. He would have killed him.] Ten days ago, foreseeing what the action of the House would be, my resignation was put into the hands of the Governor of South Carolina.

Mr. Brooks then replied to several other members who had said hard things of him. Alluding to the remark of James Watson Webb, which had been quoted—"that the assault deserved death on the spot"—he said, if those who endorsed that sentiment wished to play a game of chivalry, let them, with the whole Republican crew, come and take the life which they say is forfeited. If his opponents were satisfied with the present state of the case, he was. He raturned his thanks to his friends, especially to the good Northern Democrats and gentlemen who had the manhood to stand by him, not forgetting John Scott hood to stand by him, not forgetting John Scott Harrison, of Ohio. Some gentlemen, he be-lieved, had voted against him contrary to their wishes, but were operated upon by outside pressure; land he spoke in commendation of those who gave their votes without indulging in vilification.

He concluded by saying, Mr. Speaker, I an-

He concluded by saying, Mr. Speaker, I announce to you and the House, that I am no longer a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress. [Confusion, applause, and hisses, during which Mr. Brooks retired.]

A long time elapsed before order was restored. The resolution censuring Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt was pending when the House adjourned, after an ineffectual attempt—yeas 96, nays 111.

Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

After disposing of Executive communica-tions which were lying on the President's ta-ble, the Senate took up the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the construction of a military road from Minnesots to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, which was discussed by Messrs. Brodhead and Butler against it, and Mr. Wel-

After the Journal was read, the question recurred on the pending appeal from the Speaker's decision of the day before, that the resolution from the select committee on the Brooks and Sumner fracas, censuring Messrs. Keitt and Ed-mundson, was not divisible under the rule, and after much conversational debate on the point of order involved in the appeal, the question was put on the appeal, and the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 162, nays 25.

The question was then put on the said reso lntion, censuring Messrs. Keitt and Edmund-son, upon which the vote was being taken as

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, July 14.—The only news of inter-Committee, which at last accounts were still in session. Their forces consist of four thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry, five companies

infantry, five hundred cavalry, five companies of artillery, and thirty-five pieces of ordnance. These troops are drilled at several armories in different quarters of the city, and occasionally appear in the streets for regimental drill.

The committee have thrown up a breastwork of sand-bags in front of their buildings, and guarded all the approaches with cannon. Brass field-pieces are mounted on the roofs, ready for instant action, day and night.

Several additional criminals have been convicted, before the revolutionary tribunal, of ballot-box stuffing, been banished from the State, and sent to sea on board foreign-bound ships.

The Vigilance Committee number some thousand men, armed with revolvers.

An immense mass meeting was held in San Francisco, on the 16th ultimo, by the friends of the committee. Speeches were made by Balie

the committee. Speeches were made by Balie Peyton, Hon. William Duer, and others, fully

Peyton, Hon. William Duer, and others, fully endorsing the action of the committee.

The committee had issued an address to the public, and also published the constitution of the organization.

Gen. Wool refused to loan the Governor arms and ammunition, on the ground that he was not authorized to act in the premises, except upon the order of the President.

Gen. Sherman had resigned his commission as Major General of the State troops, in consequence of the refusal of Gen. Wool to furnish arms and ammunition.

The State militie were encamped near San Francisco, and are said to number but a few

Francisco, and are said to number but a few hundred men. But little fear of a collision is

d	BALTIMO	RI	K S	LAI	11	ET.		
4	Carefully prepared	to '	Fue	sda	y,	July 16	186	6
i-	Flour, Howard Street			4		\$6.75	a	0.00
n	Flour, City Mills	0				6.75	(a)	7.00
0	Rye Flour	0				3.50	(0)	3.62
	Corn Meal					2.50	(0)	3.12
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Carefully prepared to Tuesday, July 15, 186.

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had taken an op-alker party. The the movement to nies of the State ion. Walker had Don Forrar Provi-election, and de-fter his desertion tens to refuse ob-considered traitors is Cabinet were st

hemselves from as speedily as possible!

I am opposed to this bill for these reasons

with the attainment of a certain stage of properity in some States, under some circumstant

ces, I do insist, on the contrary, that, all other

ces, I do insist, on the contrary, that, all other things being equal, every State flourishes just in proportion as its laboring population are intelligent, inventive, and free. I am opposed to the policy of the bill, because the addition of slave States tends to continue and increase the dependence of our country upon the manufacturing industry and the financial systems of foreign countries, and thus to build up those the proposed interests in foreign countries interests.

great interests in foreign countries, instead of making our systems of manufactures and

finance continental and independent. During this debate, the bill has been altered (I cannot

this debate, the bill has been altered (I cannot say, in Parliamentary language, amended) by the incorporation of a feature which, if it were otherwise entirely acceptable, would necessarily deprive it of my support. The organic law conferred the right of suffrage, not only upon aliens who had become duly naturalized, but also upon alien inhabitants who have in the forms of law declared their intention to become citizens. The bill before us now dis-

become citizens. The bill before us now dis-franchises this latter class. I am not to say now, for the first time, that I regard this Know

Shuts close the insect whispering And lo! the sea gets up to sing. The day's last splendor fades and dice, And shadows one by one arise, To light the candles of the skies.

O, wild flowers, wet with tea-ful dew; O, woods, with starlight shining through My heart is back to-night with you! I know each beech and maple tree, Each climbing brier and shrub I see Like friends they stand to welcome

Musing, I go along the streams, Sweetly believing in my dreams, For fancy like a prophet seems. Footsteps beside me tread the sod,

Unlearn my doubts, forget my fears, And that bad carriessness that sears, And makes me older than my years.

If I my fortunes could have planned, I would not have let go that hand;

And how to blend life's varied bues,

What ill to find, what good to lose

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD

MR. DOUGLAS'S SECOND ENABLING BILL

AND IN FAVOR OF The Immediate Admission of Kansas into the

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, July 2, 1856 Mr. President: The daily sessions of the Senate usually last three or four hours. The present one has already roached its fourteenth hour. If I do not hasten, the gleams of the morning sun will pale the lights of the chandelier before I shall have closed my speech. The honorable and distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] has appealed eloquently and earnestly to my love of peace, and to my devotion to the Union. Certainly every consideration weighs upon me as strongly as upon any other American Senator or citizen to make me desire that peace and harmony may prevail throughout this broad land; that my own country, worthier of my love than any other country, worthier of my love than any other country under the sun, may be united now, henceforth, and forever; and that it may, by means of such harmony and union, continually

appeal a remonstrance against my remark, that "the time for compromises has passed." The honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] to whom this bill owes its principal features, has disclaimed for it not only the form but also the character of a compromise. Assuming, however, with the Senator from Kentucky, that however, with the Senator from Economy, this is its true character, I must say, nevertheless, that he misunderstands me, when he supposes that I am opposed to all compromises of all questions, on all occasions. My mises of all questions, on all occasions. My position concerning legislative compromises is this, namely: personal, partisan, temporary, and subordinate questions, may lawfully be compromised; but principles can never be justly or wisely made the subjects of compromise. By principles I mean the elements in public questions. principles I mean the elements in public ques-tions of moral right, political justice, and high national expediency. Does any honorable Sen-ator assert a different maxim on the subject of legislative compressions?

legislative compromises?
Unlike, perhaps, that honorable Senator Unlike, perhaps, that honorable Senator, I regard Slavery as morally unjust, politically unwise, and socially pernicious, in some degree, in every community where it exists. Slavery once, and not long ago, was practically universal. It may be doubted whether, among all the distinguished men whose co-laborer I am in this august assembly, there is one who more than myself, if he could trace his lineage upwards through a period of five hundred or six hundred years, would not reach the bar sinister. I owe it to wise, virtuous, and bold legislators, who have gone before me, that I am not myself a slave, and that, within the State where lators, who have gone before me, that I am not myself a slave, and that, within the State where I live, Slavery has forever ceased to exist. I owe it to mankind and to posterity, that being a legislator now myself, Slavery shall by no act of mine be established or extended; and by act of mine, God giving me grace, no human being shall ever hereafter be made or held a slave. This is a principle; and, being a principle, I cannot compromise it. Nevertheless, I am not, for that reason, to be supposed willing to be either turbulent or factious in resisting the majority of my countrymen, when, overru-

the difference of the Depuths (and only be just) and the shall it is the measurement of the shall of the complete of the Depuths (on the shall of the complete of the Depuths (or the shall of the complete of the Shall of the Sh

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Por the National Era.

A DREAM OF HOME.

BY ALICE CARRY.

Sunset! A hush is on the air.

Their gray old heads the mountains bare, As if the winds were eaving prayer.

The woodland, with its brond, green wing, Shuts close the insect whispering, And lo: the sea gets up to sing.

and overthrown agitator. Two years have elapsed. What is the result of this, the second of Compromise made within six years—a Compromise consisting in the abnegation of Federal power over the subject of Slavery in the Territories of the United States? The result, in its nature, is just what I predicted; while, in its aggravations, it surpasses all that my fanatical imagination had conceived.

Sir, I say again, and with emphasis, we have had enough of compromises on the subject of Slavery. The day for them has passed. Do you ask what I would do on these disturbing questions? I answer, that I would do on these

and overthrown agitator. Two years have

elapsed. What is the result of this, the second Compromise made within six years—a compromise made within six years—a compromise constaints in the abnegation of Federal power over the subject of Slavery in the Traritories of the United States? The result, in its nature, is just what I predicted; which the bear reported by the Committee express a depth of compromise conceived.

Sir, I say again, and with emphasis, we have had enough of compromises on he subject of Slavery. The day for them has passed. Do requestions? I asswer, that I would do on all other questions. I hold this to be a Government of majorities, nodificial indeed by complex constitutions, and the state of the Winton, and now holds her place in the Union, and now holds her plac

tory which, thirty-five years ago, was with a peculiar felicity of wisdom consecrated to Freedom, and assigned as an exclusive field of free labor.

The distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. Clayrow] CLAYTON] now argues to convince us that that

CLAYTON] now argues to convince us that that beneficent act was unconstitutional. The question which is thus raised is merely incidental and collateral now. I am content, therefore, on this occasion, to reply, that the act was a compromise; that it received the form, name, and character, of a compromise, at that time, by the slaveholding States and the free States, as parties having conflicting interests to be settled. And it received that form, name, and character, for the purpose of binding the faith of all parties against a repeal or disturbance of it, on the ground of alleged unconstitutionality, or on any other ground. So it was received and acquiesced in by the people of the United States. So it took its place in the national history, and so it was respected and tional history, and so it was respected and maintained by all parties until 1854. Congress in that year abrogated the beneficent guarantee of Freedom, and thus offered and exposed the Territory of Kansas, as well as that of Nebraska, to the intrusion of Slavery and slave labor. But Congress, nevertheless, replaced the old covenant of impartial Freedom and free the old covenant of impartial Freedom and free labor, with a guarantee that the inhabitants of Kansas, when coming to organize the Territorial Government after a model prescribed, should be perfectly free to establish Freedom and free labor, and to reject Slavery and menial labor. No sooner had this new Congress assembled, than it was made known to us that that guarantee had failed; that, in the very moment of her organization, an armed foreign moment of her organization, an armed foreign moment of her organization, an armed foreign body entered the Territory, assumed an attitude of actual war, usurped the franchises of the citizens, seized the machine of Government, and converted it into a tyranny marked by the enforcement of despotic laws, by foreign legisla-tors, magistrates, and ministerial officers; and that the President of the United States was maintained this despotium in Kansas with the maintaining this despotism in Kansas with the armed force of the United States. I brought

with the fact that the people of Kausas, free American citizens as they were, unwilling to acquiesce in that usurpation, and unable to submit to that despotism, had assembled at Topeka, in the manner customary on such occasions, and, in acknowledged subjection to the jurisdiction of the United States, organized themselves, provisionally, into a State, and were here, by representatives delegated to both Houses, soliciting admission into the Union. I submitted to the Senate that the new State of Kansas ought to be admitted, not because it would be always wise to admit whatever new

would be always wise to admit whatever new States might come, and in whatever manner they might come, nor yet because it would have been wise, under other and different circum-stances, to have admitted even Kansas herself, but simply because Kansas was held bound, hand and foot, under a foreign usurpation, at the feet of the President of the United States; and that her admission now was not only a necessary measure of relief and redress, but was the only practicable and adequate one, I urged her admission on the Senate upon

three distinct grounds. First, that it would secure peace to Kansas and to the country, then fearfully threatened with commotion and civil war. Secondly, that it would be the means am not, for that reason, to be supposed willing to be either turbulent or factious in resisting the majority of my countrymen, when, overruling me, they compromise principles even so sacred as this. I abide that reconsideration which I always hopefully believe near, and am sure is ultimately certain.

It was my fortune to have just come into Congress when California, a free State, applied for admission into the Union. I insisted on her admission, without condition, qualification, or compromise. Others here, on the contrary, demanded a compromise, which should settle, as they said, all actual and all possible questions arising out of the subject of Slavery in the United States, then, thenceforth, and forever. I showed that such a compromise was impracticable. I maintained that questions arising out of Slavery, from time to time, under different circumstances, and in different parts of the Republic, could only be settled at all, severally and distinctly, on the occasions on which they occurred. I was overtical was capanaged how widely how severtly defined that it is unreasonable that I do not give up my own bill, and come ruled if was capanaged how widely how severtly defined that it is unreasonable that I do not give up my own bill, and come ruled if was capanaged how widely how severtly and adopted the one now under consideration. I stand now by my own bill, and come that I do not give up my own bill, and come that I do not give up my own bill, and come that I do not give up my own bill, and come that I do not give up my own bill, and come that I do not give up my own bill, and come that I do not give up my own bill, and come that I do not give up my own bill, and come that I do not give up my own bill, and come that I do not give up my own bill, and come that I do not give up my own bill, and come that I do not give up my own bill, the committee on the committee on the man of the fee, as it was to the first. Some honorable Senators seem to think that it is unreasonable that I do not give up my own bill, and come

wisely settled, and indeed could only be settled at all, severally and distinctly, on the occasions on which they occurred. I was overruled; I was censured, how widely, how severely, all the world knows, for my refusal to join in a measure of peace and harmony, as it was called, which, as I thought, at the cost of sacrifices of freedom and justice, was expected to terminate the discussion of Slavery in Congress, and to restore harmony and concord throughout the country, and perpetuate them forever.

That compromise was made here about this time, in a midsummer night, like this, at the close of a long and stormy debate. Loud mouthed artillery, from the terrace of the Capitol, announced to the people of the United States that the Wilmot Proviso was buried under the floor of the Senate Chamber, and that the agitation of Slavery was buried with it. Wherever I went, here or abroad, I was pointed out as a chief mourner—the last to leave that solemn ceremonial. Only four years elapsed, when those who had effected that compromise found it necessary to open to civilization the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and they introduced into the Senate a bill for the first to the first it is unreasonable that I do not give up my own bill, and come down and accept the new one, which they are inclined to treat as a compromise between my own bill for the first id not give up my own bill, and come down and accept the new one, which they are inclined to treat as a compromise between my own bill for the Committee on Territories. Why should I surrender my own bill? If it was wise, just, and necessary wow. It was wise, just, and necessary wow. It was wise, just, and necessary then, if the circumstances under which the Constitution of Kansas was adopted were then truly stated in the Senate. In making that argument, I had to rely on probable evidence, for no other evidence then existed. Now, a committee of the House of Representatives of Kansas which I then assumed. I state those circumstances anew, on the present occasion, in the mod

objects.

First, however, I inquire what substantial objection lies against my own bill? There is only one which is now seriously insisted upon, which is, that the formation and adoption of which is, that the formation and adoption of the Topeka Constitution were the acts, not of the whole people, but of one political party—a portion of the people of Kansas only. The honorable Senator from Georgia says that the Constitution received only seven hundred votes. It is true that the Free State party instituted It is true that the Free State party instituted proceedings to call a Convention to decide whether it was expedient to establish a provisional State, and also the proceedings to call a Convention to frame the Constitution. But they invited all parties, and all the citizens of Cansas, to participate in the decision of every uestion which was thus brought under discus-

sion; and they provided that the proceedings should stand or fall, according to the will of the people of Kansas, expressed through the ballot-boxes in the customary way. By majorities, thus formally ascertained, the Constitution was called and held, and the Constitution was established and recognificated. Who also should was called and promulgated. Who else should have called the Convention, or instituted proceedings towards the adoption of the Constitution? Not Congress, for Congress had been silent on the subject in the organic law! Not the President nor the Government, for neither had power. Not the Territorial Legislature; that was the authority which was to be subverted by substituting for it a Federal State. Not those who upheld that Legislature, because they were content. It is the party which needs and desires improvement or innovation, in every State, that initiates the proceedings by which it is to be effected. It was unfortunate that the election for the adoption of the Constitution occurred only two days after a new foray of the Missourians in the Territory had terrified and alarmed the people, and rendered it unsafe for the citizens of Kansas to attend the relief in all the district throughout the

self lends strength to the application for the admission of the State. And there can be no mistake in assuming that the Convention was mistake in assuming that the Convention was sustained by a majority of the People, since we find, by the report of the committee of the House of Representatives, that elections were held in seventeen districts, which gave for the Constitution seventeen hundred and thirty-one votes, and only forty-six votes against it; while Constitution seventeen dustricts, which are the constitution seventeen hundred and thirty-one totes, and only forty-six votes against it; while in the town of Leavenworth its opponents destroyed the ballot-boxes, which were known to greatest political question that could be sub-

allow me to correct him?

Mr. SEWARD. Certainly.

Mr. WELLER, I think the honorable Senator does great injustice to the State I have the honor to represent here. There was a military commander in California; and by virtue of that office he exercised civil jurisdiction, and was a civil as well as military Governor. It that office he exercised civil jurisdiction, and was a civil as well as military Governor. It was under his proclamation that a Convention was called, and the Constitution adopted. Now, in this case, I should like to see the Senator argue the question here, that the Convention was held, not only without authority of law, but in direct violation of the fundamental law organizing that Territory. The point of difference is this; so far as the Federal Government lea power in the commander in California, the Convention there was held in pursuance of the ordinance of that officer. There was no law preventing the people of California from prescribing the conditions upon which they should form a Constitution, and ask for admission into the Union. In the absence of any legislation on the part of Congress, the people agreembled under the call of the military and civil Governor, and proceeded to organize a State Government, and applied for admission into the Union. But, as to Kansas, there has been a law passed by Congress, prescribing the terms on which they shall form a State Constitution. Their Convention was in direct violation of the fundamental law, and now they ask for admission into the Union. I hope the Senator from New York will see that there is a great deal of difference between the way in which California came into the Union, and the way in which he proposes to admit Kansas.

Mr. SEWARD. The honorable Senator is very kind and very fair in his statement, and I will endeavor to meet the objection he presents, If he had been here, as he was not, I believe, during the debate on the admission of California, he would have learned that it was as serious

I am opposed to this bill for these reasons, which are drawn exclusively from its bearings upon the people of Kansas. I am equally opposed to it, for reasons drawn from its bearings upon the whole Federal Union. I think that the addition of every new slave State increases and prolongs the disturbances of peace and harmony in the country. I know of no evil, social or political, which is ever supposed to threaten the stability of the Union, that does not arise immediately out of the existence of Slavery. If this Union is threatened in the South, it is because the rights of slaveholders are supposed to be endangered. If it is threat end in the North, it is because the power of slaveholders is supposed to be on the increase. It is clear, that the more we multiply slave States, the more this fountain of bitterness will overflow. Again, the more we multiply slave States, the more whinder the emancipation of slaves in the old States. That emancipation, although it is to be instituted, managed, and conducted, by those slave States themselves is a reformation due from them to themselves and to the whole Union, because upon it depend the highest possible development of national wealth, and the highest possible increase of national strength and power. While I do not maintain that Slavery is incompatible with the attainment of a certain stage of prosperity in some States under some circumstan.

here with a Constitution which shall sanction polygamy, I certainly shall vote against admiting as a State a community which has revived that eminently-patriarchal institution, without stopping to decide whether the institution is in

narmony with Republicanism or not.

I pass now from my own bill, to consider the new bill presented by the Committee on Territories. So far as the subject of Slavery is concerned, the most which can be claimed for this bill is, that it gives an equal chance to the peo-ple of Kansas to choose between Freedom and Slavery. I can well understand that the Sena-tor from Georgia and the Committee on Terri-tories regard this feature of the bill as being entirely just. I differ from them only because the standard of political justice which com-mends itself to me, is a more rigid one. I recognise no equality, in moral right or political expediency, between Slavery and Freedom. I hold the one to be decidedly good, and the other to be positively bad. I do not think it wise, or to be positively bad. I do not think it wise, or just, or necessary, to give to the people of a Territory, where Slavery does not exist, and never has existed, the privilege of choosing Slavery. The inhabitants of a new Territory are necessarily in a condition of pupilage, needing the guardian care as well as counsel of Congress. The experience of Kansas confirms this truth. On the 28th day of May, 1854, there was no civil community, practically there was not one lawful citizen, within the Territory. The Kansas organic law passed, and lo! there was at once a civil community there. But what was its condition? There were a few emigrants scattered throughout a were a few emigrants scattered throughout a Territory of vast extent, unknown to each other; unorganized, absolutely without civil

This bill encourages slave labor, and discourages immigrant labor.

There is another broad objection to the bill, with present temptations and seductions, with-out having any concert of action amongst themcontain about five hundred additional affirmative votes, with only thirty-eight adverse votes. Sir, the State of California was admitted into this Union, upon proceedings no more legitimate, no more regular, no more warranted by any pre-existing laws, than these.

Mr. WELLER. Will the honorable Senator allow me to correct him? unable to elect even a legislature and a magistracy for itself. The result has been, not the voluntary astablishment of popular sovareignty, or of self-government, with or without Slavery, but a conquest and subjugation of the Territory, with the establishment of Slavery, by slaveholders from Missouri. I maintain, and no one here will deny, that it would have and no one here will deny, that it would have been unwise and injurious to the people of Kansas, if Congress had directly established Slavery in that Territory by the organic law. Congress was bound to foresse the operation of the organic law which it passed. And Congress could not pass a law, the operation of which would be to establish Slavery within the Terrinot immediately, or suddenly, by violence, or without indemnity, but with moderation, prudence, and sagacious administration, and as soon as it can be done, consistently with equal would be to establish Slavery within the Territory by indirect means, with any more wisdom, or justice, or benevolence, than it could have directly established Slavery there. I say, therefore, that the existing state of things in Kansas is the result of the wrongful and injurious legislation of Congress itself. I maintain, still more, that, since there was a possibility that Slavery might be established within the Territory through results are strongly nearly many might. justice. I am unwilling to oppose myself or to place my country in an attitude of defiance against the judgment and benevolence of mankind.
Mr. President, I have sought to find out what Slavery might be established within the Territory through popular mistake, or surprise, or conquest, it was a solemn responsibility resting upon Congress to withhold from the people therein—so few, scattered, feeble, unorganized, and deficient in the consolidation which is essential to every civil State, at least until they should have attained something more of organization and maturity—the power to decide so fearful a question. You will tell me that this is a denial of the capacity and of the right of a civil community to exercise gelf-government. It is a very different thing. It is only insisting

plausible ground there can be for the creation of a slave State in Kansas, by the act or with the consent of Congress. The only ground which seems to me to reach that dignity is, that which seems to me to reach that dignity is, that the existing slave States require room for expansion beyond their borders. I know that growing States need room. The State of New York, before it ever comprehended its own destiny, or had assumed its true character, had already reproduced itself in Vermont. Since that time, it has practically extended itself in the forms of new and additional States upon the shores of all the upper lakes.

I do not however, see a necessity for more

hand, more than one of those States, which had some Territorial or Provincial experience of Slavery, have firmly and perseveringly excluded it. Within the same period, Slavery has been abolished by Mexico, by all the Central American States, by Chili, and by Peru; and it now exists only in one State on the American Continent, and that is the Empire of Brazil.

During the same period, no European State has established Slavery. Great Britain has abolished it; France and Denmark have abolished it; France and Denmark have abolished it; Spain is abolishing it; Russia, and even Turkey, are abolishing it. What wretched sophistry is this, to charge me with exercising tyranny over the Territories of the United States—the children of the Federal Republication because I deny to them the ruinous privilege of choosing an evil and a curse, which no matured State, already exempt from it, will adopt, and which ail such States afflicted with it relieve themselves from as speedily as possible!

I am proceeding the martial law now, and under martial law it must remain. Whereas, if you admit the State now under the Topeka Constitution, or otherwise abolish the usurption exiting there, it must happen either that the army may be withdrawn, or that, while they maintain peace and order, oppression will cease.

The bill declares that laws of a certain character shall not be enforced within the Territory, and the honorable Senator from Kentucky regards this provision as abrogating some of the tyraunical laws enacted by the usurping Legislature. Certainly it does not abolish all those laws. It is doubtful how many, or which of them, it does abolish, and whether it will about the provision of the bill, he gave it as his opinion, that while the bill reasserts and re-enacts the Rill of Rights contained in the Constitution of the United States, these obis practically under martial law now, and under martial law it must remain. Whereas, if you admit the State now under the Topeka Constitution, or otherwise abolish the usurpation existing there, it must happen either that the army may be withdrawn, or that, while they maintain a peace and order, oppression will cease.

The bill declares that law of a certain character shall not be enforced within the Territory, and the honorable Senator from Kentucky regards this provision as abrogating some of the tyraunical laws enacted by the usurping Legislature. Certainly it does not abolish all abolish any of them effectually. If I did not of them, it does abolish, and whether it will abolish any of them effectually. If I did not Georgia, the author of the bill, he gave it as his opinion, that while the bill reasests and resenants the Rill of Rights contained in the Constitution of the United States, these obnoxious laws of Kansas do not in fect conflict with that Bill of Rights. Here, then, will be ample room for misapprehension, misunders attaining, and conflict. The Free State party will assume that the obnoxious laws of the usurping Legislature are annulled. The Slave standing, and conflict. The Free State party will assume that the obnoxious laws of the usurping Legislature are annulled. The Slave tween them will go to the courts of the Territory, for their decision. From the sac courts there is no appeal in criminal cases to the Superpress of the people of the United States. How those courts will decide on questions to which they are virtually a party, we stready know too well, because we know they have already adjudicated that a tavern, in which Free State men are entertained, is a nuisance, and that Free State entertained. preme Court of the United States. How those courts will decide on questions to which they are virtually a party, we already know too well, because we know they have already adjudicated that a tavern, in which Free State men are entertained, is a nuisance, and that Free State presses are nuisances, and that even a bridge, over which Free State men travel, is also a nuisance; and that all these nuisances may be absted, on the presentment of a packed grand jury, without a trial, and by an armed posse comitatus, consisting of enlisted Pro-Slavery bands; and we know, also, that treason to the United States is adjudged by the same courts to consist not merely in levying war the United States is adjugged by the same courts to consist not merely in levying war against the United States, or giving aid and countenance to their enemies, but in assembling peacefully as citizens, to petition Congress for a

peacefully as citizens, to petition Congress for a redress of grievances.

The process which this bill proposes for taking the census, districting the Territory, and ascertaining the qualifications of electors, and conducting the elections, is to be confided to a commission appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and congent of the Service. sent of the Senate. I have already seen who was first appointed Governor of the Territory by the President and Senate, and how, and upon what grounds, he was removed by the President; and who was appointed his succes-sor by the President and Senate, and how, and sor by the President and Senate, and how, and upon what grounds, he is retained by the President. I have also seen who were appointed Judges and Marshals for the Territory by the President and Senate, and how, and upon what grounds, they are still retained in office by the President. I have seen how the Governor, Judges, and Marshals, have plunged the Territory into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war, in an effort to compel the people to relinquish the right of self-government, or to flee from the Territory for their lives. I want no more civil agents within the Territory appointed by the present President of the United States. I said, when I addressed the Senate in April last, that Kansse was brought to a now, for the first time, that I regard this Know Nothing or American policy as being equally unjust and unwise. I hold that the right of suffrage is coextensive with the obligation of submission to constituted republican authority. While this bill overthrows that principle essential to Freedom on the one side, it strikes a blow equally dangerous to Freedom on the other, by an indirect invitation to the slaveholder to bring bondmen into the Territory, and thus practically exclude the disfranchised European emigrant. As a general fact, labor in Kansas, as in all our other Territories and States, must be performed either by slaves or by European immigrants. The American and to those only, because events have surrounded them with grave and critical circum-

tunsafe for the citizens of Kansas to attend the people, and rendered institutions; without a treasury, or a militia, it unsafe for the citizens of Kansas to attend the polls, in all the districts throughout the Pollic edifices; without organized politicity.

This misfortune, however, resulted from no fault of the Convention, or of the majority who decided the Convention, or of the majority who decided the Convention, or of the majority who are decided to the Convention or the political relations to the optimistic institutions; without a treasury, or a militia, or public edifices; without organized politicity.

European emigrant. As a general fact, labor in Kansas, as in all our other Territories and States, must be performed either by slaves or workshops, or established markets, and almost by European immigrants. The American People, educated and trained as they are, do not turnish an adequate supply of native labor.

The misfortune for the citizens of Kansas to attend or the United States as general fact, labor in Kansas, as in all our other Territories and States, must be performed either by slaves or by European immigrants. The American People, educated and trained as they are, do not turnish an adequate supply of native labor. This pill pressor. I say the same thing now.

I will not dwell minutely on other objections to the optimist of the control of the United States has performed either by slaves or by European immigrants. The American People, educated and trained as they are, do not turnish an adequate supply of native labor. The mistory of the United States has performed either by slaves or by European emigrant. As a general fact, labor in Kansas, as in all our other Territories and States, must be performed either by slaves or by European emigrant. As a general fact, labor in Kansas, as in all our other Territories and States, must be performed either by slaves or by European emigrant. As a general fact, labor in Kansas, as in all our other Territories and I will not over the total conventions or the There is another broad objection to the bill, when regarded as a measure which may result in the establishment of Slavery in the Territory is processed what I think is the real ground of whatever antagonism exists between the free States and the slave States, I should say, that it consists in the unequal extent within which the pure Democratic principle has worked out its proper results in the two sections. In the free States, labor being emanded the Government, and works out the results of political and social equality with great rapidity and success. Thus labor rules in the free slaves, the operation of a pure Democratic principle is hindered, and the consequence is, that capital is more successful in retaining its ancient sway. I am opposed to the policy of favoring the multiplication of slave States, on the ground, broader than any I have yet taken, that it is injurious to the cause of human sofetity itself. I think it clear, that if the sense of mankind in all civilized nations could be taken, it would be found to require that Slavery should be brought to an end wherever it exists, not immediately, or guddenly, by violence, or without indemnity, but with moderation, prudence, and sagacious administration, and as soon as it can be done, consistently with equal justice. I am unwilling to oppose myself or the Congress of the United States, has been absolutely subverted; that the President holds diers who have restored the Territory to this condition of quiet and peace; and the counting of the ballots will tell the simple story that the Missouri Territorial usurpation is adopted and converted into a State sovereignty, by the

and converted into a State sovereignty, by the voice of the enslaved people of Kanasa.

Here is a premonition of the manner in which a Slave State Convention would be obtained under this bill. It is an extract from the testimony of Colonel John Scott, of St. Joseph's, Missouri, given before the Committee of Investigation of the House of Representatives, and will be found in their report:

"It is my intention, and the intention of a great many other Missourians now resident in

"It is my intention, and the intention of a great many other Missourians now resident in Missouri, whenever the Slavery issue is to be determined upon by the people of this Territory in the adoption of the State Constitution, to remove to this Territory in time to acquire the right to become legal voters upon that question. The leading purpose of our intended removal to the Territory in to determine the domestic institutions of this Territory, when it comes to be a State; and we would not come but for that purpose, and would never think of coming here but for that purpose. I believe there are a great many in Missouri who are so situated."

We are assured indeed that the bill shall be

believe there are a great many in Missouri who 'are so situated."

We are assured, indeed, that the bill shall be so modified as to allow the electors, who have fied the Territory, to return. Who can vouch for the ability of those poor emigrants, scattered over the free States, to return to their homes in the Territory, even if they should be so disposed? None can be safe in the Territory without arms, or being alone. None can return to the Territory in numbers, and with arms, because actued parties are disarmed, and went back by the army of the United States.

The honorable Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Ceptternen] asks me whether I will do nothing—whether nothing shall be done to compose The honorable Senator from Kentacky [Mr. CRITTENDEN] asks me whether I will do nething—whether nothing shall be done to compose this fittal strife in Kansas, which, he says, no one has depicted in deeper colors than myself, I answer, Yes. I will yote for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Topeka Constitution. That measure, and that measure only, will restore peace and harmony, while it will rescue Freedom from peril. Take that measure. If such a thing is possible, as turning a free State into a slaye State, you will yet have the opportunity to do so, if the welfare of Kansas, and of our common country, should seem to you to require it. If you will not adopt that measure, it will then remain for you to propose another remedy; but it must be more just and more tolerant of Fraedom than either of those which you have already submitted to the Senate, and it must surrender all the wantage ground in the Territory, which Slavery has acquired by fraud or force. If this bill, now before the Senate, is your ultimatum, then the people of Kansas must trust to that change of public sentiment and of public opinion now going on throughout the United States, which, although it yet has to acquire the strength of habit and the power of complete organization, nevertheless, I think, is supe enough to break all the fetters which have been already fastened upon them, and all that remain within the forge of Executive deepotism. To the people of Kansas, and to every advocate of their cause, in this the crowning trial of their fidelity, I say, in the language of the raile I have adopted for the government of my own conduct.

"Let thy scope Be one fix'd mind for all; thy rights appraye."

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF COL. JOHN C.

President of the Convension

JAMES M. ASHLEY. ANTRONY J. BLEECKER. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER E. R. HOAB. THADDEUS STEVENS. KINSLEY S. BINGHAM JOHN A. WILLS. C. F. CLEVBLAND.

To John C. Fremont, of California. Col. Frement's Reply. NEW YORK, July 8, 1856. GENTLEMEN: You call me to a high respo sibility, by placing me in the van of a grea novement of the people of the United States who, without regard to past differences, are uniting in a common effort to bring back the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. Compre hending the magnitude of the trust which they have declared themselves willing to place in my hands, and deeply sensible to the honor which their unreserved confidence in this threatening position of the public affairs implies, I feel that I cannot better respond than by a sincere declaration that, in the event of my election to the

Presidency, I should enter upon the execution of its duties with a single-hearted determina tion to promote the good of the whole country and to direct solely to this end all the power of the Government, irrespective of party issues, and regardless of sectional strifes. The declaration of principles embodied in the resolves of your Convention expresses the sentiments in which have been educated, and which have been ripened into convictions by personal observation and experience. With this declaration and avowal, I think it necessary to revert to only two of the subjects embraced in the resolutions,

stances, and given to them especial importance · I concur in the views of the Convention deprecating the foreign policy to which it adverts. The assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its domains because we character which our country has acquired. To degree of his personal injuries, and to have informed in what way he could reconcile that part of his statement, as to the words and that part of his statement, as to the words and by me when the assault was made, with the country, when all its interests might be more pertainly secured, and its objects attained, by just and healing counsels, involving no loss of

reputation. International embarrassments are mainly the esults of a secret diplomacy, which aims to keep from the knowledge of the people the opkeep from the knowledge of the people the op-erations of the Government. This system is inconsistent with the character of our institu-tions, and is itself yielding gradually to a more enlightened public opinion, and to the power of a free press, which, by its broad dissemina-tion of political intelligence, secures, in advance, to the side of justice, the judgment of the civi-ized world. An honest, firm, and open, policy in our foreign relations would command the

ized world. An honest, firm, and open, policy in our foreign relations would command the united support of the nation, whose deliberate opinions it would necessarily reflect.

Nothing is clearer in the history of our institutions than the design of the nation, in asserting its own independence and freedom, to avoid giving countenance to the extension of Slavery. The influence of the small but compact and powerful class of men interested in Slavery, who command one section of the country, and wield a vast political control as a consequence in the other, is now directed to turn

State. The South should, in my judgment, earnestly desire such consummation. It would vindicate their good faith—it would correct the mistake of the repeal; and the North, having practically the benefit of the agreement between the two sections, would be satisfied, and good feeling be restored. The measure is perfectly consistent with the honor of the South, and vital to its interests.

mistake of the repeal; and the North, having practically the benefit of the agreement between the two sections, would be satisfied, and good feeling be restored. The measure is perfectly consistent with the honor of the South, and vitat its interests.

That fatal act which gave birth to this purely sectional strike, originating in the scheme to take from free labor the country secured to it by a solemn covenant, amont be too soon distanted of its permicious fefee. The only genial region of the middle latitudes, left to the emigrants of the Northern States for hones, cannot be too soon distants of the Northern States for hones, cannot be conquered from the free laborers, who have long consider, without some conductor of the Northern States for hones, and the particular class which seems ready to haaard everything for the success of the unjust scheme it has partially effected, I firmly believe that the great heart of the nation, which throbs with the patriotism of the freemen of both sections, will have power to vercome it. They will look to the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the Union as their best andegrand from the oppression of the glass which, by a monopoly of the sold, and of alaw labor to the horizon. Will have power to vercome it. They will look to the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the Union as their best and grant from the oppression of the General Government were the public lands may be beneficially exerted to advance their interests and secure their independence. Knowing this, their suffrages will not be wanting to maintain that suthority in the Union which is absolutely essential to the main of the Government, the layes of Congress in relation to the Territories will be faithfully exerted to advance their interests and secure their independence of the journal of the position of the propose of the position of the payed of Slayer, but would make every settler upon them a free-holder.

If the people intrust to me the administration of the payed the payed of the payed of the

prehending our whole country, with its varied interests, and confident that pairiotism exists in all parts of the Union, I accept the nomination of your Convention, in the hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully its cause, which consider the cause of constitutional Freedom, Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. C. Freedom, To Messey, H. S. Lane, President of the To Messes. H. S. Lane, President of the

Convention; James M. Ashley. An-thony J. Bleecker, Joseph C. Horn-blower, E. R. Hoar, Thaddeus Steven; Kingsley S. Bingham, John A. Wills, C. F. Cleveland, Cyrus Aldrich,

TRIAL OF PRESTON S. BROOKS FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY. His Remarks in Court—Decision of Judge Cras

Hon. P. S. Brooks appeared before Judg. Crawford, at 10 o'clock on Monday, to asset to the charge of assault upon Senator Sumer. Mr. Brooks was accompanied by Senator Butles and a number of other friends.

The District Attorney appeared for the Usted States, and John A. Linton, Esq., and Hu. Mr. O'rr. of South Carolina, for defence.

The District Attorney read the correspondence that had passed between him and Mr. Sumner—a letter from Mr. Sumner, dated Siver Spring, June 30, in which he expressed in inability to attend on the day assigned for the trial; a letter from the District Attorney to Mr. Sumner, stating that witnesses were in waiting Hon. P. S. Brooks appeared before Jude Sumner, stating that witnesses were in waiting from a distance, who were anxious to be example. from a distance, who were anxious to be examined, and inquiring what day his health would be permit him to appear, and if he would be willing to accept the proposition of defendant counsel, to submit the case upon the avidess before the House committee; a letter of M. Sumner, in reply, expressing surprise at a communication of the District Attorney; the [Sumner] had nothing to do with the case directly or indirectly; that its whole conduct belonged to the Attorney of the United States; a letter from Mr. Key, replying, that though the conduct of the case belonged to the Attorney of the United States, he did not suppose the in any case the desire of a public prosecutor to confer with and consult the wishes of the in ured party would excite surprise; that have would proceed on the 8th of July, at which the hoped Mr. Summer would be able to attend a letter from Mr. Summer, that he would no probably be able to attend at that time, and reterating his desire not to take any part is

the proceding.

The examination of witnesses ered upon. William Y. Leader, James W. Simonton Hon. L. M. Keitt, Senator Pearce, Senator Toombe, Dr. Boyle, Dr. Lindsly, and Senator Benjamin, were examined, the evidence being substantially the same as that elicited before the Congressional Committee.
Senator Benjamin testified to Sumner

speech having been printed in advance of in senator Toombs, while on the stand, at the request of the counsel for the defeuce, read from the speech of Mr. Sumner the portion at tacking Senator Butler and South Carolina. The evidence being concluded;
Mr. Brooks, the defendant, then rose, an

Addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your Honor: I appear in person before this honorable Court, simply to a ceive its judgment. I would have preferred that the person upon whom the assault we committed had been present to answer whether or not his speech, which libelled my State and my blood, was printed before its delivery in the Senate. I feel confident that, under oath, he could not have denied this fact, which with due reference to your Honor, I regard as material to my defence, insomuch as a live is contrary to law, and to that extent would oper-ate in extenuation of my offence. I would like by me when the assault was made, with the sentence which immediately succeeds this inguage in his testimony before the Investigating Committee, and which is as follows: "While these words were passing from his [my] lips, he commenced a succession of blow, with a heavy cane, on my bare head, by the first of which. I was stunned, so us to be aight." It would have gratified me, had he been compelled to answer, under oath, at the violence of the first blow, which I aver us but a tap, and intended to put him on his guard. But, sir, he is conveniently and deliberately absent and on travel, notwithstanding prately absent and on travel, notwithstanding

guard. But, sir, he is conveniently and deliverably absent and on travel, notwithstanding but six days ago this case was postponed a account of his extreme indisposition, and is materiality of his testimony; and yet, with all these disadvantages, I prefer to receive the judgment of the Court than to continue in such as the continue in such

judgment of the Court than to continue in supense.

It is not my purpose to adduce any evidence in defence. I have already accomplished more than half of the journey of life, and this is the first time that it has been my misfortune to be arraigned before any judicial tribunal, as a breaker of any law of my country. I confess sir, and without shame, that my sensibilities are disturbed by my novel position, and I have but to express my profound regret that, in discharging a duty imposed upon me by my own sense of right, and the sentiment of the gallast people it is my pride and honor to represent, am constrained, as a consequence, to approach you as a violator, and not as a maker, of the law.

In extenuation of my offence, permit me is say, that no extraordinary power of invention

Slavery, who command one section of the country, and wield a vast political control as a consequence in the other, is now directed to turn this impulse of the Revolution, and reverse its principles. The extension of Slavery across the continent is the object of the power which now rules the Government; and from this spirit has sprung those kindred wrongs in Kansas, so truly portrayed in one of your resolutions, which prove that the elements of the most arbitrary Governments have not been vanquished by the just theory of our own.

It would be out of place here to pledge myself to any particular policy that may be suggested, to terminate the sectional controversy engendered by political animosities, operating on a cowerful class, banded together by a commission of Kansas into the Union as a free State. The South should, in my judgment, carnestly desire such consummation. It would vindigate their good faith—it would correct the mistake of the repeal; and the North, having practically the benefit of the agreement between the two sections, would be antisted, and good feeling be restored. The measure is perfectly consistent with the honor of the South, and vital to its interests.

The National Ero sy, on the following
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w be made to it. For the MRS. Ada Ringold and heir plates and cu thers, at supper, and

bont Know Nothin ga. All that Jar ras, that his mother ble prejudice again in them. The bea rthur Fletcher an arrying everything mething grand in er, (Ada, that is, ked, too, their con nizations-tens nds upon thouse way from between rings and party dis rand thing too? eak, not until en she told him osing parties still hey had their fellous ared they had also trings, and cabals, a equal right, the sa kindness and brother o believe this, she hat there should b amongst those who by side, in their quie James think it the s thousand times th death would be, if ought, with pure, rec he not think it was? Yes, James did, and with moisture in like one bewildered

for one to do here? np mess, he knew; had got to take it as i one in a few days. must vote som He longed, he conf Nothings! for near iked best, and thou them; and were so that they could hard It made his spirits a it, he said. He felt s was a beautiful Paracter, and he could not he felt; and he would could be anything we Ada said, gently, he would find grosso one action and passic elsewhere. "The the there, he would find the fin there, the searthly gardens, ever for one to do, she the right, in one's own and lips; to be led of what was manly by one's personal sy by any array of the merely impulsive atteries whose insignipings are. Did he Yes, James said, valid; but the difficult doctors disagree," consistent course. in the old story of

good, the other evil, the feet of every ma this earth. "I do, C looking up from his face. "Shall I tell you acked, smiling at his
"Yes, I want to ke
sponge cake," helping
"I want to see if it "I want to see if it mine. What is it? w
"I believe in two ciples, (or spirits, if it them so,) named Imperiple, as people ofteneout to Impulse, to be against Wisdom or Imanner of erratic pabraises and discomiti our other hand, she ledges not, alone. She what paths to enter, all the fruit along the gather for us, what s
"I see!" interrul
Ada's cake raised he if Wisdom is about which, without her, on excellently. Good cake, too. Taste the I don't want it. I want it is taken the work please to the caken to

your plate, near you we let Impulse go, direct us, I fancy o cold; and formal, as Pharisees. Ugh! I shan't let you st both eaten all we we to the back parlor, to sing that Lames Widon's Lament,' the steal in there upon steal in there upon he added, while th And, as he placed the sang, with an unpr "It takes the Scote anything equal to the poetry? 'A bird wo out a lamb.' You salmost it. almost like an ang found it—as I often placing the music, a know whether it was a little, saying, as he behind him. "I mu the floor, I suppose, wast (I always do, wing down close at yo your clothes, and as some day. I'm besecondance with the Wisdom would shut away, minding her of "Afore the Lassuass tide. In a' our water-side, need a kind guester and away here, shut they're o' ta'en a wa' mang Adn: and the

sang Ada; and the stole over the large and anow, a happier and a from the stole over the large and anow, a happier and a from the stole over the large and the stole over t

of, crossing the rooth. And many, to music and the hers had eyes fall enture citting horizontaring shoulder to chining, as it was so part the control of the